Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1957

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE: 200 PRUTA
VOL. XXXIII, No. 9749

B-G ASKS FOR SECURE FUTURE FOR ISRAEL'S SHIPPING AND BORDERS

Urges Egypt Be Kept Out of Gaza Strip

Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister, appealed to the world and especially to the United States, at a crowded and tense special Knesset session last night, to help guard Israel navigation in the Straits of Tiran and to make certain that Egypt will not return, directly or indirectly, to the Gaza Strip, in order to guarantee security in that area, rehabilitate the population, and pave the way for a solution of the refugee problem there.

He did not say that Israel would withdraw now from either area, although he reiterated Israel was prepared to withdraw military forces from the Gaza Strip, and would not occupy Sharm e-Sheikh longer than was necessary to assure the continuation of free passage through the Straits.

A four-hour debate on the statement is scheduled for nine o'clock this morning.

He told the Knesset that Mr. Abba Eban, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, will return to his post this morning, and carry with him Israel's reply to the President.

The Cabinet, which had met for several hours in the morning and again in the afternoon, resumed its session after Mr. Ben-Gurion's address, and sat till 1 a.m. today.

The full text of the Premier's speech follows:

Fate has willed it that our small and young State should have to face a hard and bitter controversy with two great world forces, for which perhaps no country in the world has a greater esteem than Israel, namely: the United Nations and the U.S. And it is a controversy over a moral problem of profound significance in international relations:

Shall the United Nations, with the assistance of the U.S., show discrimination between dictatorial Egypt and democratic Israel? Shall those who seek to destroy us be allowed to trample underfoot all their undertakings and international obligations, to violate the U.N. Charter and the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to despatch murderers and saboteurs into our country and subject us to economic siege, boycott and blockade— while Israel shall not be permitted to fight for her life, and defend her rights, her sovereign equality and her security? Shall the U.N., with the assistance of the U.S., subject us to sanctions because we will not submit to the double moral standards of the Egyptian dictator, who insists that others shall observe all obligations that are to his advantage, while he ignores any bilateral agreement or international obligation which confers advantage on the other side? Will the U.N. and the U.S. set the stamp of their approval on a regime of shameful and deliberate discrimination in international relations? These are the bitter questions which are now occupying the attention, not only of our own country, but of everyone the world over who, like ourselves, is not prepared to accept the rule that might is right.

Unflinching Opposition

Any attempt to compel us to accept a miscarriage of justice and a system of discrimination will meet with the unflinching opposition of the people of Israel. If the U.N. does not maintain the same law and the same justice for all nations, the moral basis of the U.N. will be undermined.

Even in the midst of this tragic controversy, we shall not be misled into a sweeping condemnation of others. Wherever we look there are lights and shadows, and let us not be too hasty in condemning anyone on account of the shadows, while ignoring the lights—and the converse also holds true. We must keep this great principle in mind when we are dealing with the U.N. and the U.S.

Undoubtedly, the U.N. is still far from perfect, and we have grave and bitter complaints against it, which are not confined to the last few days. But we will not on that account reject this great world organisation. The vision which is personified in the U.N. is the vision of our prophets, and the principles on which it is based are the principles of peace, justice and equality among nations. These principles are no less precious to us than to any other people in the world.

The people of Israel, by its faith, its needs and its position in the world, is bound to be loyal to these principles with all its heart, and to cooperate to the utmost of its modest capacity in preserving them and establishing their authority in international relations.

The fact that there are certain member states in the U.N. which do not respect human rights and freedoms, and even some which maintain a regime of slavery and slave trading, does not affect the value and importance of the principles of the U.N. We must realise that the implementation of the ideal of the U.N. is a historic process, which will not be completed in a day or a year, and we must make the fullest contribution in our power to the speeding-up and the consummation of this process. On no account must we despair of the hopes which the great majority of the peoples of the world have reposed in the U.N.

U.S. Achievements

But even in the midst of our painful controversy with the U.S., we shall not forget for one moment that the American people has carried out on an enormous scale, in a great and rich country and in the course of several centuries, the pioneering work of redemption that we have been called upon to perform in a small and impoverished country within the space of a few years: the building and development of an underpopulated land, the absorption of immigrants from many countries and their integration into a single nation; the moulding of a democratic regime based on human liberty, respect for the individual and creative initiative, without compulsion and dictatorship — and that we share with the American people a common attachment to the heritage of the Bible. We are neither obliged nor entitled to give blind assent to every position taken up by the U.S. Government, but our resistance to any injurious proposal will not weaken in the slightest our feelings of respect and friendship for the American people and our gratitude for the moral and material assistance we have received from that Government and people. And we shall not relax our efforts to convince the American Government and people of the justice of our cause.

Relations with Britain

There was a time when we had a tragic conflict with another great country, with the British Government, which from 1939 onwards openly violated its obligations and undertakings towards the Jewish people. On that occasion we did not submit to injustice, and in opposition to the policy of the White Paper we organised so-called "illegal immigration" for the purpose of saving as many Jews as possible from the Nazis, and building up the ancient homeland of our people. But our bitter and determined opposition to the policy of the Mandatory Government did not prevent our appreciating the moral grandeur of the British people, when with supreme heroism it faced the Nazi butchers. Tens of thousands of our sons and daughters volunteered to fight in Jewish units in the ranks of the British Army in Europe and the North African desert, although at one and the same time we did everything in our power to frustrate the White Paper policy.

If the nations take the disastrous course of extending direct or indirect assistance to the Arab rulers in the designs which they and their allies are harbouring against Israel, we shall not submit. We shall resist it with every ounce of our moral strength.

I am confident that we shall not be alone in this struggle. In every country and in every people there are men who will speak out against international discrimination against a small people, which is devoting superhuman efforts to the rebuilding of its ancient, desolated homeland, absorbing hundreds of thousands of refugees from all parts of the world, and creating a society based on foundations of freedom, justice and peace in the light of the vision of Israel's prophets, and on the fostering of science and all the achievements of the human spirit in our own day and in the days to come.

Points of Issue

What are the matters at issue between ourselves and our neighbours? The matters at issue do not date from February 8, 1957, or the second of November, 1956, or even from October in the same year. They extend back to founding of the revived State of Israel itself.

When the Assembly decided at the end of November, 1947 on the setting-up of a Jewish State in this country, the rulers of the Arab countries, headed by Egypt, announced that they would oppose the implementation of the Assembly's decision by force. The State of Israel was established in the middle of May, 1948 and on the very same day its territory was invaded by six Arab countries under Egyptian leadership. At the 309th session of the Security Council, Mr. Gromyko (Andrei Gromyko, now Soviet Foreign Minister — Ed.), the representative of the Soviet Union, said that "the states which have organized the invasion of Palestine have utterly failed to take into account the decision of the Security Council." And yet there was no demand either by the Assembly or the Council that the invaders should withdraw, and nothing but the self-sacrificing courage of our sons and daughters enabled us to expel the enemy from our country.

In the Armistice Agreement between Israel and Egypt, which was signed in February, 1949, it was laid down in the first article that "The conclusion of the Armistice

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U.S. Wants Only 'Moral' Sanctions

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — With the Israel rejection of the Eisenhower appeal of last night, the U.S. chief delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, and the Arab representatives are concluding intensive negotiations to formulate a "sanctions resolution."

The Arabs want economic sanctions with teeth, but in view of Congressional opposition, the U.S. is supporting moral sanctions. The President, in an effective address to the people over the heads of Congressional leaders spoke of moral pressure only.

Mr. Lodge is telling the Arabs that the U.S.-sponsored resolution will receive universal support.

If a resolution on economic sanctions is introduced, the U.S. will abstain.

Mr. Dulles had told Congressmen that such a resolution would receive a two-thirds majority anyway, but this will not happen without strong lobbying by the U.S. to secure numerous abstentions instead of negatives.

Eisenhower 'Pressure' Facing Strong Opposition in Congress

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — President Eisenhower will face strong Congressional disapproval if he supports a U.N. policy of sanctions against Israel. That much is clear today in the aftermath of the President's television speech last night.

The Democratic Party leader, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson whose obvious opposition to sanctions was supported by the whole of the Democratic Senate Policy Committee, today expressed regret that the President still felt "there was no choice but to bring pressure on one side of a two-sided dispute in the Middle East unless certain terms are set."

"I agree that Israel should withdraw, but I also feel that the withdrawal should be accompanied by adequate U.N. action that will not leave Israel defenceless," Sen. Johnson added.

Knowland May Quit

Sen. William F. Knowland, Republican Senate leader, is still firmly opposed to sanctions being imposed on Israel alone and he has not denied reports that he intends to resign from the U.S. delegation to the U.N. if such a step is taken.

There is increased speculation in Washington that the U.S. Government will favour only the application of moral sanctions should Israel refuse to withdraw from Egyptian territory. The President himself talked of "moral pressure" in his speech.

Republican commentators say that there is no intention of the party or the U.S. (at least at present) to impose any "military or economic" sanctions.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, Dem., Arkansas, an important member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also said that Israel should be firmly guaranteed fair treatment by Egypt before withdrawing. He stated, "We ought to find a way to guarantee Israel free use of the Gulf of Akaba and the Suez Canal before we expect her to withdraw."

Sen. Mike Mansfield, Dem., Montana, said if sanctions were the "ultimate answer against Israel, the doctrine of equality will have become a mockery."

Sen. H. Alexander Smith, Rep., New Jersey, said he did "not think any sanctions action should be taken unilaterally against Israel if no action is taken against others who have defied the U.N."

Israel circles in Washington denied President Eisenhower's assertion last night that Israel's invasion of Egypt last October was an act of aggression. They claimed that it was an exercise of Israel's legitimate right of self-defence.

Eban Reports To Cabinet

The Prime Minister conferred with Mr. Eban for more than an hour before the Cabinet convened for the first of its sessions at 11 o'clock in the morning. The Cabinet session lasted until 2.30 p.m. and then recessed until 4.30 p.m. It concluded its second session after 7 p.m. Mr. Eban took part in both session.

The session was resumed after last night's Knesset meeting, and lasted until 1 a.m. today.

Mr. Eban was to have left for the U.S. on the Air-France plane that took off from Lydda Airport at 8 o'clock last night, but the reservation was cancelled. He is now due to leave at 10 a.m. today.

A message was relayed by phone from President Eisenhower to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion several hours before the President made his television speech. Mr. Ben-Gurion received the message at his home after midnight. It was relayed by Mr. Reuven Shiloah, Minister to Washington, who had received it through the State Department.

Urges Immediate Action

It was reported that the President asked Mr. Ben-Gurion for an immediate reply on withdrawal, but the Prime Minister said only that the Cabinet was to meet during the day (Thursday), and would discuss the whole matter.

President Eisenhower said on Wednesday night in Washington that the U.N. would have to take action if Israel continued in refusing to withdraw from Egyptian territory. In a nation-wide radio television speech he made an urgent appeal to Israel to reconsider her position.

He said that failure to do so would leave the U.N. with no alternative but to "exert pressure." (See Page 4).

The President did not mention the word "sanctions," but it was believed that was what he had in mind when he declared that either it must be recognized that the U.N. cannot restore peace in the area, or that the U.N. must increase its efforts to make Israel withdraw.

BRITISH START PACKING IN AKABA

The British garrison in the Jordan port of Akaba has begun preparing to liquidate its base and to make arrangements to transport equipment by sea to Aden, the Middle East News Agency reported yesterday.

The British have cancelled all permits issued to local workers allowing them entry into the camp, and has renewed them only for six months. Huge crates are being prepared for packing equipment.

Outlawed Syrian Party Attacks Cars on Border

More than 300 armed members of the outlawed Syrian National Party launched armed attacks on Syrian vehicles crossing into the Lebanon after Tuesday's murder in Beirut of Ghassan Shadeed, a prominent leader of their party in Beirut on Tuesday afternoon, according to Arab reports from Beirut and Damascus yesterday.

The attacks resulted in stoppage of traffic into the Lebanon and heightened tension between the two countries following the assassination of Col. Ghassan Shadeed, a principal figure in the Damascus treason trial who was being tried in absentia.

The Syrian National Party gunmen, it was reported, had assembled near the border village of Shtura and opened indiscriminate automatic fire on all vehicles coming from Syria.

The development bore out earlier reports that the followers of Shadeed have become increasingly restive and that there would be repercussions following the murder.

It was disclosed that Lebanese police reinforcements which had been rushed to the border following the shooting, managed to detain 25 members of the National Party, all of them armed. Travellers who had already crossed into the Lebanon prior to the attack hastily returned to Syria.

The Old City daily "A-Diffa" yesterday said that the resumption of murder as a means to achieve political aims is a "symptom of national bankruptcy." It said editorially that Syria appears to have forgotten the lesson of the Palestine Arab national movement during the days of the British Mandate, when mass assassination of opposition leaders became a major reason for the defeat of the Palestine Arabs.

Moscow Claims Major Nuclear Progress

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — If Soviet scientists have succeeded in converting hydrogen into helium at normal temperatures without lightening decomposition of the catalytic substance that triggers this reaction, Russia may have found the key to cheap power "for a billion years," U.S. scientific sources said today.

Radio Moscow announced last night that Russian scientists had found a way to accomplish this. The broadcast gave no additional details.

Today Soviet scientists claimed that they were well advanced over their American counterparts in the art of rocketing animals to high altitudes. The claim, published in "Pravda," said scientists have sent live dogs into the stratosphere, while the best American efforts to date have been limited to anaesthetized monkeys — a practice which, the paper added, "makes the experiment one-sided."

Sweden Holds 2 Finns As Egyptian Spies

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (UP). — Two Finnish subjects charged with espionage here yesterday were working for Egypt against Israel, the newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" claimed today.

The two Finns, Taisto Aarne Oromaa and Kauko Kalevi Mustonen were arrested three weeks ago when trying to leave Sweden, allegedly for Egypt.

Their activities were believed to have been on a small scale and informed sources said the defence may deny all criminal action on the part of Mustonen. Oromaa faces a maximum sentence of two years of hard labour if found guilty.

Hungarian Refugees' Anti-Semitism Noted

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The chief of the Quaker Refugee Mission in Austria today confirmed reports of anti-Semitism among Hungarian refugees.

Mr. E.H. Myerding, who has just returned from supervisory work with refugees seeking asylum in Austria, said that some anti-Semitism was aroused among the Hungarian refugees because several of the more ruthless Hungarian Communist leaders happened to be Jewish. He added that anti-Semitism had also arisen from resentment over the special dietary treatment and other services Jewish refugee organizations rendered to the Jews.

Ambassador Eban, back from the U.S. to report on his discussions with Secretary of State Dulles, is shown with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion at yesterday morning's Cabinet session. The photograph was taken a few minutes before Mr. Eban made his report to the Government.

Denmark, Australia Spurn Sanctions

Denmark has instructed her U.N. delegation to oppose any move to apply sanctions against Israel, INA reported yesterday from Copenhagen.

The move followed the statement by Premier H. C. Hansen the previous night that Denmark will not support any military or economic sanctions against Israel.

In Canberra, External Affairs Minister Richard Casey said Australia is "firmly opposed" to application of sanctions against Israel. Such an action would be "unjust, provocative and probably ineffective," according to Reuter.

Mr. Casey said that Israel by remaining in Gaza and the Gulf of Akaba region is in breach of a U.N. resolution requiring her withdrawal. On the other hand, Egypt had persistently defied a Security Council resolution directing her to stop warlike activities against Israel. There should not be one criterion for Israel and another for Egypt, he asserted.

The Eisenhower speech is understood to have caused consternation among Australia's senior ministers.

Tense Atmosphere In Knesset

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Knesset members returned for last night's special session from all over the country, announced by radio warnings beginning soon after noon. In an atmosphere of tension comparable to that during the Sinai Campaign, almost the full complement of members gathered, unaware until almost the last minute whether they would be called upon to hold a debate following the statement.

When Mr. Ben-Gurion's car pulled up in front of the Knesset shortly after nine o'clock, a waiting crowd broke into applause and cheers intermingled with cries of "no withdrawal!"

Government and Knesset Members waited for an anxious half hour in the Knesset Hall while the Knesset Committee met to decide on the procedure for the political debate to be held this morning.

Meanwhile, the world's ear, which had been tuned to Washington on Wednesday night to hear President Eisenhower's appeal to Israel, was turned to Jerusalem last night for Mr. Ben-Gurion's reply.

Permanent local representatives of the international news agencies and visiting correspondents rose to the occasion and fed their headquarters with 200 cables within the space of 90 minutes.

The speech was relayed over Kol Yisrael direct from the Knesset at about 9.40 and, while the Premier was still speaking, the main points were radioed to New York by one American radio network's Jerusalem correspondent and telephoned by the representative of an international news agency direct to his New York office.

Some 25 foreign correspondents cabled the text of the speech page by page as the official English translation was made available.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Security Council last night approved a new proposal to send Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden, the Council President, to Asia on a mission to assist in settling the Kashmir dispute. —

France Swept by Wave Of Sympathy for Israel

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday. — An immense wave of sympathy for Israel in her struggle to assert her rights to peaceful existence and to secure immunity from renewed Egyptian terrorist raids and blockade of the Gulf of Akaba is sweeping France.

The entire press, not only national organs, but also provincial papers throughout the country, carry articles written from the heart as well as the head, unreservedly supporting Israel's legitimate demands for guarantees and expressing the hope that Israel will successfully resist U.S. and U.N. pressure and the threat of sanctions.

Premier Guy Mollet and Foreign Minister Christian Pineau will tomorrow receive Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, the Israel Ambassador, to discuss problems of common Franco-Israel interest, prior to their scheduled departure to Washington.

Tsur to See Soustelle

Mr. Tsur tomorrow is also lunching with M. Jacques Soustelle, the Gaullist leader, who has been elected President of the parliamentary group which is dedicated to the establishment of a formal alliance between the two countries. The group comprises 84 Members of Parliament from all parties with exception of the Communists.

Last night, M. Paul Boncour, former Premier and elder statesman, one of the founders of the League of Nations and President of the French U.N. Association, said, "All my life I fought for the respect of international organisations, first the League of Nations, then the U.N., as a means of ensuring world peace and justice. But after seeing what the U.N. is doing in the attempt to crush Israel, and what it has failed to do in the case of Russian action in Hungary and Indian action in Kashmir, I am henceforth going to fight against the U.N. in the cause of peace and justice to which I remain true."

At the same dinner debate, M. Daniel Mayer, Chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee who has for long been a relentless critic of M. Mollet, lavished unstinted praise on the Premier for his unflinching support of Israel.

Five thousand Parisians attended two meetings, one organised by the Zionist Federation in the presence of Mr. Tsur, and the other by the Committee for Franco-Israel Alliance in the presence of Mr. Menahem Begin, leader of the Herut Party, now visiting here.

Ten Members of Parliament, including several former Ministers and representing all political parties other than Communists and Poujadists, have issued a message endorsing the Israel thesis and demanding still closer relations between France and Israel. The burden of their message was, "Israel, in defending herself, is also defending France and global peace."

Israel Withdrawal, Steps To Peace Single Operation—U.K.

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — British official quarters today gave "qualified approval" to last night's policy-making broadcast by President Eisenhower, which warned that "pressure" must be applied to Israel.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the withdrawal of the Israel forces from Egypt must be linked with the need for a Middle East settlement. He said that Britain favoured entry of U.N. troops into Gaza and the Gulf of Akaba area.

The spokesman declined to answer when a correspondent asked whether Britain agreed that the U.N. would be right in applying pressure on Israel if it did not withdraw voluntarily.

There is continued reluctance in British official quarters to contemplate the imposition by Britain of sanctions on Israel, though they support the view that an Israel withdrawal is called for.

Connection with Doctrine

British sources today frankly recognised the bearing of last night's broadcast by President Eisenhower on the recent Eisenhower Doctrine and said the effect of U.S. acquiescence in an Israel refusal to withdraw from occupied territory would be to nullify the appeal of this doctrine for the Arab world.

In the Commons today, Labour and Conservative Members expressed concern over U.S. policy towards Israel. A Labour spokesman sought a declaration that the British Government is not committed to the American line.

Members of both sides of the House pressed for a statement while the Prime Minister was on his feet answering a question on his plans to discuss recent Soviet proposals for the Middle East with President Eisenhower. But Mr. Macmillan refused to be drawn into discussion on American policy.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Labour opposition, suggested that Russia would have to be brought into any discussions aimed at obtaining a permanent settlement in the Middle East.

Mr. Macmillan said consultations for a reply to the Russian proposals were taking place with the U.S. and France.

U.S. Envoy Confers With Ali Sabry

CAIRO, Thursday. — The U.S. Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Raymond Hare, today handed over copies of President Eisenhower's speech last night on the Middle East crisis to Col. Abdul Nasser's political adviser, Ali Sabry.

Mr. Hare and Sabry conferred for an hour.

There was no official reaction to the President's message.

The Government-sponsored Middle East News Agency published a partial text of the President's message under the headline, "World-wide Condemnation of Israel."

It did not, however, publish those parts of the text which referred to the free passage of Israel shipping in the Gulf of Akaba and the Suez Canal.

NO DISCRIMINATION

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The semi-official "Al Gomhouriya" said today that when navigation of the Suez Canal is resumed it will be "open to ships of all nations on a footing of equality without any distinction or partiality."

Meanwhile, Col. Alfred Katzin, U.N. Under-Secretary, left New York by air yesterday for Cairo for further discussions with the U.N. chief of the Suez Canal clearance operations, Gen. Raymond Wheeler.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Mr. M. Lunz and Mrs. H. Lunz-Bottin on the 50th day of the death of their brother, Dr. Ya'acov Lunz.

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Chief Rabbi Herzog on Wednesday received the British Ambassador, Sir John Nicholls, prior to the latter's departure to take up his new post in Belgrade.

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Members of the Composers' League in Tel Aviv will meet Mr. Rene Leibowitz at the Mifle Club today at 5 p.m.

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The Jerusalem Sports Club, Katamon, announces that this year's Purim Ball's theme will be One Thousand and One Nights, and will take place on Saturday, March 16, at 9 p.m., at the Club.

BIRTH

Sara Blanc is pleased to announce the birth of a baby brother — at Jerusalem, on February 21, 1957.

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Beth Daniel, Artists Recreation Home, Elehron Ja'acob, will open again on March 12, 1957.

Top Hungarian Trainer Coming

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Mr. Andreas Kiss of Budapest, one of the world's best-known football trainers, is coming to Haifa to train the local Maccabi soccer team. Approval in principle has been granted by the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Kiss, 50, has been capped 21 times for the Hungarian National team. Until recently, he was the Director of the Hungarian Soccer Trainers' School. He will come here under a one-year contract with the option for Maccabi to renew the contract for an additional year.

In order to enable the local team to take advantage of his services, the Hungarian Legation in Israel has prevailed on its country's sports authorities to agree to send Mr. Kiss for a nominal fee, with no need to pay any foreign currency. Hungarian trainers serving with other foreign teams usually receive very high salaries.

It is hoped that the introduction of the Hungarian school of soccer to Israel pitches will considerably raise the standard of local football. The arrangement for Mr. Kiss to serve here is in a large measure due to the personal efforts of Mr. Robert Geray, the Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. L. Szendo the Commercial Attaché and Mr. Efraim Illin, President of Haifa Maccabi.

Partial Cost-of-Living Freeze Seen Key to Treasury's Plans

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Negotiations with Histadrut leaders for a partial freeze of the c-o-l allowances hold the key to the Finance Ministry's plans for raising IL40m. of the additional IL120m. needed to replace the drop in income expected in the coming fiscal year.

This was learned from Knesset sources after Wednesday's meeting of the Finance Committee with the participation of Mr. Eshkol.

Plans to make up the other IL80m. deficit have been already drawn up, it is understood. An increase in the defence levy should yield IL30m., with a comparatively larger burden on the higher income brackets.

Another IL30m. will be raised by increasing the prices of commodities in the free market, including luxury foods. Cuts in the budget should save IL30m., IL15m. from the regular budget and IL5m. from the development budget.

25 Points

As far as the remaining IL40m. is concerned, Mr. Eshkol and Mr. P. Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, hope to persuade Histadrut leaders to freeze the c-o-l allowance against substantial changes in the c-o-l index. While the Histadrut leaders have declared that a freeze of 25 points was "out of the question," talks are now in progress regarding holding the allowances steady despite fluctuations up to approximately 15 points.

Any such freeze would enable the Government to raise the prices of some of the basic commodities to save the needed IL40m. Any such attempt at present would so affect the c-o-l index as to require correspondingly higher wages.

In the absence of any agreement on the c-o-l allowances, alternative proposals would make up IL40m. deficit by indirect taxes, a compulsory savings scheme or a further jump in taxes. The compulsory savings suggestion has lost ground in the Finance Ministry, which believes that such a scheme would require too large an administrative structure.

It is believed that early next week the final proposals for the changes in the 1957/58 budget will be approved by the Government and will then be added to the budget now being reviewed by the Knesset.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Finance Committee, from which most opposition members were absent, Mr. Eshkol, summing up the discussion, stated that he felt it was agreed that a certain reduction in the standard of living was inevitable during the coming year.

Mr. Eshkol also told the committee that the organisations of kibbutzim and moshavim have agreed to receive 10,000 families in their settlements. Work has already begun on the building of 3,000 housing units as part of this programme, he added.

During the discussion, Dr. H. Rubin (Mapam) suggested rises in tax rates which would be aimed primarily at the higher income earners. On the other hand, most of Mr. Eshkol's proposals were backed by Mr. Y. Efrati (Mapai), Mr. H. Foerder (Progressive) and Mr. Z. Chasani (Hapoel Hamizrahi).

The coalition members emphasized, however, that the problems presented by reduction in foreign currency income were not purely fiscal. They stressed the influence of these reductions on the general economy and urged that methods of combating unemployment and raising productivity and exports will be more pressing than ever.

U.S. Expatriate Wants to Return

PEKING, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Samuel David Hawkins, one of the American prisoners who chose to stay in Communist China at the end of the Korean War, has decided to return home. He will cross the border to Hong Kong on February 27.

Mr. Hawkins, 33, said that the fare home is to be paid by the Oklahoma oil millionaire, Mr. M. H. Champion, who has offered him a job. He was captured when he was 17, studied for a time at the Peking University, and then worked as a driver and mechanic in Peking and Wuhan.

He is the seventh former prisoner to return home. The remainder are studying or working.

SCHOOLCHILDREN NOW LISTED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Detailed registers of children between the ages of five and 13 have been prepared to enable local authorities to inaugurate an efficient check on compulsory school attendance, the Ministry of Education and Culture spokesman stated.

Although such supervision by local authorities is required under the compulsory education law of 1949, it has not been carried out hitherto because registers had not yet been compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Control of attendance on the basis of the new lists will begin next semester, the spokesman said.

The local authorities will be empowered to send out truant officers or social workers in cases where parents do not send their children to school and, in the last resort, to apply to the police.

MORE JERUSALEM STREETS NAMED

The Street Naming Committee of the Jerusalem Municipality has named several more streets and avenues in the capital.

The road which runs from Rehov Jaffa to Mt. Herzl is now officially Sderot Herzl. This road includes the new stretch which by-passes Beit Hakerem itself, while the road running through Beit Hakerem will be called Rehov Beit Hakerem.

In Katamon, the street bordering on Rehov Palmach on the east and Rehov Haim Berlin on the west, will be Rehov Hatayasim.

The main road of Kiryat Moshe is Rehov Kiryat Moshe. In the same quarter, the avenue will henceforo become Sderot Hame'iri. The road from Rehov Kiryat Moshe to Sderot Herzl is to be Rehov Haim.

Oil Men Trying To By-Pass Canal

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — Oil men throughout the world are studying "dramatic new projects" for by-passing the Suez Canal, the "Wall Street Journal" said yesterday.

In a front-page story written under a Washington dateline by staff writer John R. Gibson, the newspaper said various projects under consideration would cost anywhere from $250 million to more than $800 million, with pipelines to carry oil from the Middle East to a Mediterranean Sea outlet in Turkey.

"In years to come," the article said, "the Suez Canal probably won't be as vital to free world needs as it was before Egyptian President Nasser seized it last July."

Onassis Proposal

Developments reported by the financial newspaper included:

• Huge new tankers, ranging up to 100,000 tons, have been ordered and would be able to "make the long voyage around Africa without prohibitive expense."

• The Israelis, with some French backing, are talking of building a pipeline roughly paralleling the Suez Canal from Eilat to the Mediterranean.

• Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Socrates Onassis has proposed a pipeline which, while not by-passing the Canal, would closely parallel it and assume part of its load.

"The diplomatic campaign for a Suez by-pass has been pushed partly as an attempt to convince President Nasser to give up his one-man grip on the Canal," the article said.

"American diplomats quietly talked with shippers and oil men about the prospect and openly predicted economic trouble for Nasser if the oil trade began shifting to new transportation routes as a means of assuring safe shipments . . .

"It's too much to say that the Canal will become obsolete, however. Mere geography makes that impossible at the moment."

Truman Said Peeved By Eisenhower Snub

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The State Department has issued the text of a letter in which former President Truman says he will be unable to attend ceremonies in Greece and Turkey next month.

Secretary of State Dulles asked Mr. Truman at the invitation of the Greek and Turkish governments to attend special ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the Truman Doctrine which proclaimed a programme of aid for Greece and Turkey to oppose Communism.

Mr. Dulles' message did not suggest Mr. Truman should represent the United States formally at the ceremonies in Athens and Ankara.

When Mr. Truman rejected the suggestion there was speculation that he might have felt the invitation should have come personally from President Eisenhower and that he should have been officially United States delegate to the ceremonies.

EISENHOWER APPOINTS BROOKLYN JEW

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA) — President Eisenhower announced yesterday the appointment of Mr. Murray Snyder, Assistant White House press spokesman, to be Assistant Secretary of Defence for Public Affairs.

Mr. Snyder, a Brooklyn-born Jew, served as a political reporter on the "Brooklyn Eagle" before joining the White House staff in 1953.

SALK VACCINE BY DIPLOMATIC POUCH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Refrigerated Salk vaccine will be flown with diplomatic pouches to the six-month to three-year-old children of Israelis in diplomatic representations abroad, it was learned yesterday. The Ministry of Health had asked for a list of children in this category from the Foreign Ministry.

A total of 58,907 children, or 51 per cent of those eligible, were inoculated with the second shot of Salk vaccine between February 1 to 13.

Families who have changed residence since their children received the first inoculation, may call at the station nearest to their new home for the second shot, if they produce the form they were issued in January, Dr. J. Schattner, Medical Officer in charge of the Salk operation in the Haifa District, has announced. The second inoculation may be delayed beyond the appointed time for up to four weeks, but no longer, he warned.

Vaccine Stations

Children who have still not received the second shot of Salk vaccine may do so at the following stations:

JERUSALEM: Bikur Holim Hospital, until the end of the month; the Kataman station on Hiskiyahu Street closes on Tuesday. The Bak'aa station on Mo'ash Street will be open only on Wednesday and Thursday.

TEL AVIV-JAFFA: Thirteen permanent stations are operating. Children who were due to return to the Beit Abrahams station and failed to do so may apply for the second inoculation at Beit Brist Stratas on 14 Rehov Balfour.

In RAMAT HAHAYIL, the station closes today. In HADAR YOSEF, the station at 8 Rehov Kehilat Warsaw will operate next week.

RAMAT GAN: the station at the Municipal Clinic, Shikun Hatzafkim, closes today; from Sunday to Thursday, the station at Merkaz Habriut, Rehov Ben Yosef, will be operating. On Thursday and Friday, the station at the Kupat Holim clinic on Rehov Yarden, Neve Yehoshua, will be open. In Azor, the inoculations will be given from Sunday to Tuesday.

BAT YAM: the station in the Kupat Holim clinic, will open Monday for the entire week.

B'NEI BRAK: the Kupat Holim station opens on Sunday for three days.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN and KIRYAT YAM: the stations close today. In Kiryat Haim Gimmel, the Kupat Holim station will be open Sunday and Monday.

SAFAD: all children who have not yet received the second inoculation may do so on Sunday at station Aleph. The station is open only one day.

Malik Warns U.S. Prestige May Drop

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Charles Malik, Foreign Minister of the Lebanon, said in Washington Tuesday night that sanctions against Israel would be demanded in the U.N. on Thursday and he hoped the U.S. would support the move.

Malik spent an hour at the State Department going over the Arab position.

He also said the gains scored by U.S. diplomacy after the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt "stand in danger of being dissipated if the U.S. does not exert enough pressure to seek the withdrawal of Israel."

Egypt High Schools Teach 'Zionism'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A course on Zionism has been introduced as compulsory subject in all Egyptian secondary schools and a special textbook—"This is Zionism"—with an introduction by Abdul Nasser has been published by the Egyptian Ministry of Education.

This was disclosed by Mr. Yosef Eilash, the former military governor of El Arish, during a lecture on "Sixty-two Days of Israel Rule in the Sinai Capital" in Jerusalem on Tuesday night.

Mr. Eilash, whose regular assignment is in the Office of the Arab Advisor to the Prime Minister, was describing Cairo's attempts to spread pro-Nasser propaganda through the schools. One year ago, as part of this programme, the entire Egyptian curriculum was rewritten and new textbooks were issued for all major subjects.

Asked about the impact of Kol Yisrael's Arabic transmissions among the residents of El Arish, Mr. Eilash said that one of the most popular broadcasts was the talk in colloquial Egyptian by Mualleem Tantawi.

The El Arish people had wondered only about one thing: Why did this man who knows the Egyptians so well and speaks their own dialect call himself Mualleem (teacher) Tantawi instead of Ustaz (professor) Tantawi.

S. AFRICA WIN FOURTH TEST BY 17 RUNS

In one of the most thrilling finishes in any cricket test, South Africa stayed in the test battle by defeating the M.C.C. by 17 runs in the fourth test at Johannesburg on Wednesday. The final scoreboard was: S. Africa 340 and 142; M.C.C. 261 and 214.

Hugh Tayfield was the hero for the home side, taking nine M.C.C. second innings wickets for 113 runs. This gave him a match analysis of 13 for 192, and the unique record of being the first South African to take nine wickets against any side and the first to take 13 against England in a test.

Needing 232 runs to win, the M.C.C. got a good start from Richardson (39) and Insole (68), and had 108 runs for two and seemed on the way to victory. 29 year old spin bowler, Tayfield, however, had other ideas and took the wickets of May (0), Compton (1), Cowdrey (55) and Wardle (22) and the visitors were 186 for six.

This win, after the M.C.C. had won two and drawn the third, gave South Africa a fighting chance of drawing the test series, if they can win the fifth and final test starting at Port Elizabeth on March 1.

A PRIZE OF $150 will be awarded by the Bar-Ilan University to the author of an essay on "The Preservation of Peace in Israel." Dr. Bill Bloom of New York is sponsor of the prize.

Top Sides Play At Home Tomorrow

By KEITH REECHER

After the results in local soccer in the first part of the season, it is difficult and possibly foolhardy to prophesy results of forthcoming games. I suppose, that soccer fans will reiterate as they have done for decades, that's what makes football.

Tomorrow's National League programme is no exception. The two leading clubs at the beginning of this second phase of the season, should be taken for wins as they are both playing at home.

Tel Aviv Hapoel, leading the League with 16 points from 10 games, act as hosts to Haifa Maccabi, one of the unpredictable clubs in the League, and holding up the bottom half in sixth spot, with nine points from their 10 games and a goal average of 17-17.

Tel Aviv Maccabi, on the other hand, seem to be faced with an easier task, their visitors being Netanya Maccabi, lying third from bottom, with seven points and a goal average of 10 for 18 against.

For Supremacy

The Petah Tikva sides, challenging their neighbours for soccer supremacy, have games of varying standards. Hapoel, in third place, visit Ramat Gan Hapoel, and would have been taken for a certain two points if Ramat Gan had not held Tel Aviv Hapoel to a goal-less draw last week.

The Maccabi men from Petah Tikva, in fourth place, provide what should be the brightest fixture of the card in facing Tel Aviv Betar in a home date, against a side which can always be depended upon to provide shocks.

The remaining fixture brings home based Haifa Hapoel up against Jaffa Maccabi, and, with the Haifaites in top form nowadays, Jaffa can have little hope of elevating their bottom spot in the League table at the expense of their hosts.

FIXTURES: Tel Aviv Mac. vs. Netanya Mac.; Petah Tikva Mac. vs. Tel Aviv Betar; Tel Aviv Hap. vs. Haifa Mac.; Ramat Gan Hap. vs. Petah Tikva Hap.; Haifa Hap. vs. Jaffa Mac.

Senator Sees Danger In Arming Arabs

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — An amendment to the Eisenhower Doctrine to require any nation receiving assistance under it to give "a binding commitment against aggression and to negotiate disputes with neighbouring nations, was introduced yesterday by Senator Paul Douglas, Democrat, Illinois.

Mr. Douglas argued that under the Doctrine, furnishing arms to the Arabs without binding agreements — to oppose overt Communist aggression — would actually increase the danger of war. He told the Senate that he thought the main danger in the Middle East is not from overt Communist aggression, but from the Arab states attacking each other or Israel.

Shipping Commission To Arrive Soon

HAIFA, Thursday. — A four-man commission of the Levant Outward Shipping Conference is due to arrive here on March 5 to regrade the ports of Israel.

The commission was invited on behalf of the Government by Mr. Paul Levinson, Director of Elni's cargo department, who has just returned from a meeting of the conference, where he represented Israel shippers.

The commission will consist of two Germans, one Dutchman and a Belgian. Mr. Levinson thought that their investigations would lead to a considerable reduction of freight rates for cargoes to Israel, and would save the country large sums of foreign currency.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2811; RAMAT GAN: Pinsl, 104 Bar Kochba, 71284; NATANYA: Hamagen. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stempfer, 6121; HOLON: Brinl, Sokolov. RISHON LEZION: Halal. HAIFA: Glouzman, 13 Balfour, 4033. KIRYAT HAIM: Ariosoroff.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Metr, Rehov Jaffa, 4122; RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Modi'in, 71284; NATANYA: Hamagen. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stempfer, HOLON: Ribek, Sirkuma Sq. RISHON LEZION: Halal. HAIFA: Hamizrah, 87 Herzl, 2211. Mt. Carmel: Merzar, 130 Hanassi, 81073. KIRYAT HAIM: Ariosoroff.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Levinger, 23 King George, 2377. Dr. Bartfeld, 36 Ussishkin, 2876. Dr. Haim, 11/4 King George, 2730.

HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62953. Dr. Romanov, 11 Ariosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shur, 45 Rashi.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2434. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. (Day only): Dr. Colergnant, 1 Gilead, 4170. (Evening only): Dr. Haspel 104 Jaffa, 66326.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.51 p.m. today, and ends at 6.07 p.m. tomorrow.

Parshas: Va-Yakhel, Pekudei
Haftaras: 1 Kings 7, 40 — 50.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue (Tonight): Minha, 1.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.00 p.m. Arvit: 6 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisroel Congregation (adjoining Orphans Home, Jaffa Road): Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: Arvit: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi QF.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (26 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ahud Shivat Shop (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5.10 p.m.

"Beit Hamoreh" Synagogue (8 Straus St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.30 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Tiferet Tzvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9.15 a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz and choir.

Young Israel (67 Bourrashov): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.30 p.m. Arvit: 6.02 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali), 15 Kiryat Sefer St.

FOR SALE
at bargain price
PHILCO
REFRIGERATOR
in excellent condition.
Sigmund Kohn, Tel. 2782, Haifa.

FOR SALE
Unique opportunity
Forced to return to U.S.A. Must sell at almost half cost. Small complete factory for all kinds of electric wires.
Phone Moshe Kurt, Attorney, 62238 Tel Aviv; or apply at: 88 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

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1949 Citroen
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in perfect condition.
Complete overhaul.
Write: No. 3502, P.O.B. 1185, Tel Aviv.

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wanted beautifully furnished apartment, 3-4 rooms for 6-12 months. Phone 67990 or 3441, Tel Aviv.

LARGE LUXURIOUS
2½-Room Apartment
For immediate sale.
Second floor front, on view daily, 1-3 p.m. 180 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, Flat 6.
Phone 20487, No Agents.

WANTED
to buy or to rent
5-6 Room Flat
preferably North Tel Aviv —or house in Ramat Gan. Occupancy date: before September 15, 1957
Write: No. 3506, P.O.B. 1135, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE
EXCELLENT
3-ROOM FLAT
3rd floor, vicinity Sderot David Hamelech (North Tel Aviv)
No Agents
Apply: Tel. 63970, Tel Aviv, 8-10 morning, 2-3 afternoon.

To Let
for 1-2 years
impressively furnished
3 Bedroom Villa
at Herzliya-on-Sea.
Convenient price.
Phone 3441, Tel Aviv.

Wanted
Household Help
(preferably English speaking) for household, with three children of school age. Living-in possible. Please phone 20380, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE
"Amisragas" (18-20)
Gas Stove
Brand new! Three burners, oven with thermostat, separate grill, including containers. Write or visit Dr. R. Dourmashkin, 16 Shikun Amidar, (Mifde Esrahi), Holon.

WANTED FOR FACTORY
1. Experienced pantograph operator (3 dimensional machine)
2. Skilled tool and die-maker with experience on milling machines.
Permanent work at good conditions. Apply to: No. 311, Hakol Lancar, Ramat Gan.

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3 ROOMED HOUSE with beautiful garden
TO LET
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Write: "K.S." P.O.B. 4111, Tel Aviv.
No intermediaries.

YOUNG COUPLE seek furnished apartment or room with use of kitchen for several months, MT. CARMEL PREFERRED. Guarantee and references available. Write: P.O.B. 6032, Haifa.

Furnished Apartment
FOR RENT
Temporary occupancy. 3 rooms plus hall in Amidar, Beit Mazmil, No. 312, P.O.B. 81 Jerusalem.

Secretary Wanted
responsible, experienced in all office work, mastering Hebrew and English. German and French necessary. Apply with recommendations: Kadimah Language School, 74 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv, on Sunday and Monday, 11-1, 5-8 p.m.

Director Required
for Religious Youth & Community Centre in Haifa
Experience in similar work essential.
Apply in writing with full details:
Mizrachi Women's Organization of America
46 Rehov Dov Hos, Tel Aviv.

When to go.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions: —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 20 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: New finds from the excavations at Tel Gat 9-1, 4-6. (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)
Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.
1) Works by Marc Chagall. 2) Paintings and Graphic works by Max Liebermann. Yosef Israels and Isaac Levithan. Exhibit of the month, Bronze head of the late Henry Holtzmann by Jacques Lutchansky, Bezalel, 9-1, Tomorrow 10-1.
1) Oil Paintings by Abshalom Okashi. 2) Watercolours by David Wittman. 3) Illustrations by Bezalel Schatz of Henry Miller's book "Half Past Midnight." Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
4) Decorative Panels in plastic and various metals by Saharn and Bezalel Schatz, for the New York World Trade Fair (for one week only.) Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
• Recorded Music: —
Music to Inspire with background pictures. Bach, Unaccompanied Sonata No. 1 in G Minor; Shostakovich, Trio in E Minor, Op. 67; Mozart, Symphony No. 38 in D. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.
• Tours: —
Hebrew University Conducted Tour, 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew, Sundays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.).

TEL AVIV

Learn to Dance — Cha-cha — Mambo — Merinque — Swing — Rhumba — etc. by Zamil, 26 K.K.L. Blvd., Tel. 63620.
• Exhibitions: —
1) Hand-coloured Biblical illustrations by Marc Chagall; 2) Retrospective Exhibition of Sculpture by Jacob Lutchansky, on his 60th birthday. Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Paintings by Rina Blass, Chasarinsky Art Gallery, 36 Rehov Gordon, 10-1, 4-6.
Paintings by Shifra Alon (Bikhhore): Klein Art Gallery, 97 Rehov Dizengoff, 11-1, 5-7.
• Open Shabbat: —
E.O.A. House 5 p.m.—Literary evening.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions: —
Graphic Arts and Drawings (Characters from the Ma'asehyot) by Ilana Shadir, Ashkelon. Opening at 11.30 a.m. Nova Art Gallery, 9 Naimon Ave.
• Recorded Music: —
Saturday Middle Hour. Beethoven, Trio No. 7 in B-flat; Schubert, Symphony No. 5 in B Minor, Y.M.C.A., 11 a.m. Public welcome.
• Masonic Officers' Club: —
Dance with band, 8 p.m.
• Beit Ha'am: —
"Jews in Past and Present," Prof. Y. Rivlin; "The U.S. in the Middle East," Mr. D. Elton, 10.30 a.m. "France Helps Israel," Mr. R. Gurewitz, 4 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities, Lunch, Dinner, Bonjo & Trignon, Luky's Bar, 8 Allenby Rd., Tel. 28766.
• Concert: —
Julian Stafier and Natalia Lerska — Piano and Vocal Recital E.O.A. House 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Beethoven Trios — Paina Salzman, Naftel, Hofmekler, Etlinger — Museum, 8.
• Games: —
Billiard and Ping-Pong Club "Monopol," Tel Aviv, 4 Allenby Rd. Excellent tables for carambol, snooker and ping-pong.
• Theatre: —
Habimah, "Anna Christie," Premiere, Habimah, 8.
Ohel, "5:8" 6.45 and 9.15.
Cameri, "Lady Precious Stream," Mograbi, 8.
"You Never Can Tell," New Hall, 6.30 and 9.15.

•

For a Chinese lunch and dinner only Rikza, 2 Rehov Trumpeldor.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: —
1) "The Renaissance of Mosaic Art in Israel." 2) Three Gouaches presented by Marc Chagall. Fortnightly exhibit: Oil Painting by Violet Citron. Municipal Museum Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted tour: 11.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

• Theatre: —
Do-Re-Mi, "Scandal at the College," Rama, 6.30 and 9.15.
• Lecture: —
"The Threat of Sanctions," Dr. A. Horowitz, Beit Ha'ezrah, 11.15 a.m.
• Theatre: —
"Habimah" Anna Frank," 6.30 and 9.30, Orah.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

Feb. 24 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8. "Anna Frank," Haifa, 6.30 and 9.30.
Feb. 25 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8. "Anna Frank," Haifa, 6.30 and 9.30.
Feb. 26 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8. "Black on White," Haifa, 8 and 9.30.
Feb. 27 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8. "I Like Mike," Haifa, 8 and 9.30. "Anna Frank," Holon, 8.
Feb. 28 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8. "Anna Frank," 8 and 9.15. "Black on White," Ra'anana, 8.

GALA • גלה

NOTICE
We take pleasure in informing the public that on Thursday, February 28, 1957, we are opening our shop at
17 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv
We offer: typewriters, adding & calculating machines, duplicators, stationery, fountain pens, bookkeeping equipment and steel furniture.
We also execute printing and duplicating jobs and hire typewriters, adding & calculating machines.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Fair after dispersal of morning fog.
OUTLOOK: Partly cloudy.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	67	9	16	17
Tiberias	73	10	23	23
Haifa Port	67	12	20	19
Natanya	69	13	21	20
Tel Aviv Kirya	68	13	20	20
Tel Aviv Port	80	14	15	16
Lydda Airport	61	12	22	21
Jerusalem	53	8	20	19
Beersheba	68	9	20	20
Eilat	41	16	24	22
Sdom	55	13	23	21
Solomon's Bay	47	15	25	24

*A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp expected today.

ARRIVALS

Rabbi Mordechai Kirshblum, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, from the U.S. (By K.L.M.).

Baroness James-Henri de Rothschild, accompanied by Mrs. Henriette Leon, for a private visit. (By Air France).

Mr. Louis Kentner, the British pianist, to appear with the I.P.O. subscription concerts.

Mrs. A. Olga Alman, of the World WIZO Executive, and Mrs. Regina Kissman, Director of the Organization and Propaganda Section of British WIZO. (By El Al).

Mr. S. Ourevitch, Mr. D. Saint-Andrieu and Mr. M. Byk, of the French Huston-Thompson electrical equipment firm, for negotiations with the Ministry of Posts. (By Air France).

157 IMMIGRANTS arrived in the s.s. Israel yesterday, mainly from Europe. They will be transferred to their new homes today.

• • •

THIRTY WIZO delegates have been touring through the South and the Gaza Strip during the last three days. They are staying at the Dagon Hotel in Ashkelon.

• • •

A MODERN bus station is to be built by Eshed near the Tiberias commercial centre. Eleven platforms and a garage, capable of serving ten buses simultaneously, have already been built.

• • •

A "PEEPING TOM" who spied on a woman undressing was detained on Wednesday night by police after her husband caught him following a chase through Jerusalem streets. The culprit offered the husband IL50 to drop the charge, but he refused.

• • •

FORGED COCOA ration coupons were found among those handed in to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Food Division by a Tel Aviv sweets manufacturer. Police are investigating.

More Cold Storage Facilities Planned

HOLON, Thursday. — The Palestine Cold Storage and Supply Ltd. has decided to increase its refrigerating facilities here from an intake capacity of 16,000 tons to 20,000 tons by using new, automatic machinery. The firm was founded by South African businessmen in 1938. It will handle 25 per cent of the country's cold storage.

The new equipment will be ready in time to deal with this summer's produce.

QUEEN ELIZABETH BACK IN LONDON

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh returned tonight from their three-day state visit to Portugal.

NAOMI *(nee Miller)* and SYDNEY DAVIS
Shikun Hatechnion, Ahuza, Haifa
are happy to announce the birth of a
SON
Brother to Jonathan and Rachelle
The *Brit Milah* will take place at Imahut Maternity Home, on Shabbat, February 23, 1957, at 10.30 a.m.
THIS IS THE ONLY INTIMATION.

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Rotter
take pleasure in inviting all relatives and friends to the BAR MITZVAH of their son
GIDEON
on Saturday, March 2, at the Beit Yisrael Synagogue, Rehov Keller, Mt. Carmel, at 8.30 a.m.
Reception: 2 Wedgewood Ave., (Hall) Central Carmel, 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
THIS IS THE ONLY INTIMATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymonde Niddam
Dr. Willy Guggenheim
take pleasure in cordially inviting all their friends to their wedding
to be held at 5 p.m., on Sunday, February 24, at 14 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka (Princess Mary Ave.), Jerusalem.

We Are Married
Shmuel Hurwitz and Esther (nee Lubaszynski)
Tel Aviv, Even Yehuda Feb. 21, 1957

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to all friends and acquaintances who have shared our sorrow, on the death of my husband, our father and son
Dr. Robert Sternau
EMMI STERNAU
RAFAEL and MICHA STERNAU
IDA STERNAU

Ben-Gurion's Answer to Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)

Agreement between the armed forces of the two sides is accepted as an essential step towards the ending of the armed dispute and the restoration of peace in Palestine." For eight years Israel has been demanding "the restoration of peace" in accordance with the terms of the Armistice Agreement and the obligations of all U.N. member states under the Charter. Yet, though Egypt remains obdurate, none of the organs of the U.N. have taken any measures against this double violation of the Armistice Agreement and the U.N. Charter.

In violation of the Armistice Agreement Egypt has declared that a state of war exists between herself and Israel, and has been responsible for a long series of acts of hostility, including economic sabotage and the blockade in the Suez Canal and the Tiran Straits. And yet nothing has been done by any organ of the United Nations.

Suez Canal Blockade

In 1951 Israel submitted a complaint to the Security Council against interference with Israel shipping in the Suez Canal. Egypt justified this interference on the basis of the state of war existing between herself and Israel, although it is expressly laid down in the Constantinople Convention of 1888 that freedom of navigation in the Canal is assured to all peoples both in time of war and in time of peace. The Council rejected Egypt's contention, and laid it down that a state of war is incompatible with the Armistice Agreement, and that Egypt is not entitled to interfere with Israel's freedom of passage in the Canal. Egypt defied the Security Council, in violation of Art. icle 25 of the Charter. And yet throughout these years nothing was done by the organs of the U.N. to deal with this disobedience to the Security Council resolution by Egypt. We are not aware of a single action of any U.N. organ against Egypt's non-compliance with the Security Council decision. And the question arises: Does the duty of compliance apply only to a small and democratic state, while a dictatorship is free to act as it pleases, even in violation of international law, the U.N. Charter and the decisions of the Security Council?

On October 13, 1956 the Security Council again unanimously forbade any discrimination, overt or covert, against any state in the Suez Canal, but Egypt immediately declared that no Israel ship would be permitted to exercise the right of passage. Once again nothing was done by the U.N. organs to right the wrong.

In 1950 Egypt occupied two uninhabited islands in the Gulf of Akaba which had never belonged to Egypt at any time. In a communication to the U.S. Government dated January 20, 1950 the Egyptian Government declared that the occupation of the islands was not intended on any account for the purpose of interfering with maritime traffic in the Straits between the two islands and the Egyptian coast in Sinai, and that free navigation would be maintained in accordance with international custom and the recognised principles of all nations. The Egyptian dictator, however, violated this undertaking, and stationed an armed force at Sharm e-Sheikh for the purpose of interfering with Israel shipping in the Straits. And yet neither the U.S., to whom Egypt had given this express undertaking, nor the organs of the U.N., which were charged with guarding the principles of the Charter, did a single thing throughout these years to prevent this violation of international law and to ensure free navigation for Israel in the Straits.

And now, after eight years, we have for the first time ensured freedom of passage for Israel and the other nations in the Tiran Straits. The Government of Israel has announced its readiness to withdraw the Israel Army from the shores of the Straits of Tiran as soon as free navigation in the Straits is assured, either by the stationing of a U.N. force on the coast of the Straits until peace is concluded between Israel and Egypt, or in some other way; for the Egyptian Government proclaims night and day that as soon as it has the power it will not permit the passage of Israel shipping either in the Suez Canal or in the Tiran Straits.

Israel dare not unconditionally abandon the defence of her rights and her security in the Straits.

The Security Council decision forbidding Egyptian acts of hostility and blockade was taken six years before the Assembly resolution of February, 1957. Why is it that the U.N. organs are doing nothing to enforce this decision, which has been in existence for six years? Why do they recognise nothing but the Assembly decision of this month? Why has Egypt not been required—and is still not being required—to comply with the decision which was laid down six years before February, 1957?

Shall there be one law for the Egyptian dictator and another law for democratic Israel?

Free Passage

Israel is entitled to free passage through the Suez Canal according to the Constantinople Convention and the Security Council decision. Israel is entitled to free navigation in the Tiran Straits by international law. Israel's ships voyaged through these Straits over 3,000 years ago, in the days of King Solomon. The Government of Egypt in its note to the U.S. expressly declared that navigation in the Straits will be free for all ships. This right of ours has been violated for years by the brute force of the Egyptian dictator, who openly proclaims that he will continue in the future to prevent our ships passing through the Canal and the Straits; nor is there the slightest doubt that the moment the Egyptian dictator is allowed to return to the Straits he will stop Israel shipping as he has been doing all along in the Suez. Israel, therefore, is entitled to be assured of effective guarantees from the United Nations for freedom of passage; Israel has no need and no desire to occupy the desolate coastal strip of the Straits, but she cannot withdraw from the area without security that the Egyptian dictator's acts of violence against her shipping, which the United Nations tolerated for years, will not be repeated.

As is well known, the Gaza Strip has never been Egyptian territory; its life and economy were always bound up with the land of Israel. When the Egyptians invaded Israel in 1948 they occupied the Strip.

At that time the Gaza Strip became a temporarily occupied area by virtue of that invasion, in other words by virtue of a violation of the Assembly's decision of the U.N. Charter. None of the delegates to the U.N. contended then that Egypt must not be rewarded—even temporarily — for her aggression, a contention which is now brought up against Israel although in the Sinai campaign Israel did not attack Egypt, but acted in self-defence.

Oppressed Population

What did Egypt do in the Strip in the course of these eight years? She oppressed and impoverished the population and transformed the Strip into a base for military aggression against Israel and a centre for gangs of murderers and saboteurs who set out to attack the people of Israel and their property. The documents which fell into our hands in the course of the expulsion of the Egyptian army from Gaza at the beginning of November 1956, laid bare all the murderous designs and aggressive plans against Israel that were prepared by the Egyptian dictator and his subordinates several years before the Sinai campaign.

The Egyptian dictator dealt with the Armistice Agreement in the same way as he did with all his international undertakings and obligations: he treated it as a scrap of paper. In fact, he abolished it for all practical purposes, and we cannot be asked to permit the return of the Egyptian invaders to the Strip by virtue of the Agreement which Egypt has made null and void.

Egypt cannot enjoy the benefits of the Agreement which for years she has been trampling underfoot for the purpose of re-establishing in the Gaza Strip her base for aggression, murder and sabotage against Israel. No matter what may happen, Israel will not submit to the restoration of the *status quo* in the Strip.

As we see it, there are three main problems in the Strip: (1) Security for Israel and the settlements of the South and the Negev; (2) The economic rehabilitation of the residents of the area; (3) A solution for the problem of the refugees living in the Strip.

Israel desires basic discussions with the U.N. and co-operation with it in order to find a solution to these three problems. Israel is prepared to withdraw her military forces from the area.

The unfortunate deadlock of recent weeks in the settlement of the affairs of the Straits and the Gaza Strip has been broken to some extent in the last few days by the initiative of the U.S. Administration. The Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, has published with the authority of the President an *aide memoire* which was handed to our Ambassador in Washington on February 11.

Step Forward

The Government of Israel has given most serious consideration to this important document, and has expressed its sincere appreciation of the efforts of the President of the U.S. and the Secretary of State to seek a solution for the two problems of the Straits and Gaza. The Government has welcomed the U.S. declaration recognising the character of the Gulf as an international waterway, and the reference to the Egyptian Government's undertaking of 1950 on this question.

The Government also saw an important step forward in the willingness of the U.S. to despatch her ships to the Gulf and invite other governments to do likewise. The Government could not, however, ignore the grave and certain danger that Egypt will again interfere with Israel's freedom of navigation, as she openly proclaims her intention to do, and the fact that American and other ships will be passing through the Straits does not in the slightest degree detract from this danger.

This is clearly demonstrated by the situation in the Suez Canal. Ships of all nations passed through the Suez Canal. There is a treaty, the Constantinople Convention of 1888; there is an express decision of the Security Council in 1951, which laid it down that Egypt is not entitled to interfere with the passage of Israel ships in the Suez. And yet Israel was robbed of this recognized right; the Egyptian dictator violated the Constantinople Convention and the Security Council decision; and throughout these years not a single step was taken against this deliberate violation of international law and the U.N. Charter.

For these reasons the Government of Israel considers it essential that the U.N. Emergency Force should be stationed on the coast of the Straits to safeguard freedom of navigation of Israel shipping until peace is concluded with Egypt or until some other reliable and effective arrangement is made to this end. In the last debate in the General Assembly the representative of the U.S. said it was essential that units of UNEF should be stationed in the Straits until peaceful conditions necessary for freedom of navigation in these international waters should be achieved.

As for the Gaza Strip, it should be made certain that Egypt will not return to that area either directly or indirectly, and the U.N. and Israel should arrive at an agreed settlement which will guarantee security for Israel and her settlements in the South and the Negev, will provide for the rehabilitation of the permanent residents, impoverished during the period of Egyptian occupation, and will pave the way for a solution to the problem of the refugees by the U.N.

Ready to Help

Israel is prepared to help in the rehabilitation of the local inhabitants and to contribute to the maximum of her ability to the solution of the refugee problem.

The Government of Israel has declared that Israel does not consider herself in a state of war with Egypt, and is prepared to sign a treaty of non-aggression which shall prohibit all acts of hostility on a basis of mutuality.

The Government has decided to make a further effort to reach an understanding with the U.S. Government. Ambassador Eban, who is returning tomorrow to Washington will convey to the American Government the position of the Government of Israel. We hope the door is not closed to further discussion.

Yesterday the President of the U.S. told the American people that the U.N. should exert pressure on Israel to withdraw from the Gaza Strip and the western shore of the Gulf of Akaba.

In spite of the painful feelings aroused by some of the President's words, I cannot forget for a moment that President Eisenhower is not only the elected leader of the American nation, but one of the most illustrious men of our generation, who headed the forces responsible for the destruction of what was perhaps the most monstrous and terrible regime in human history.

President Eisenhower's letter a fortnight ago containing the same demand as he uttered yesterday in his message to his people, placed me under great moral pressure, for I was keenly conscious of the personality and standing of the writer. And if I was compelled to reply as I did, I did so only under a still stronger compulsion: the pressure of my conscience as a man and a Jew, the pressure of the justice for which my people was fighting, and the absolute certainty that justice is the source of the strength and survival of my people — a small and poor member of the family of nations, a people that suffered ignominy and persecution for centuries because of its stubborn refusal to deny its faith, its past and the vision of its future. It was not with a light heart that I gave the answer I did to the President of the United States, but out of a deep sense of responsibility, the crushing historic responsibility that rests on the representative of this small nation in its hard and bitter struggle for survival against the many who seek to destroy it. In my reply I tried to explain to the President that we have no intention of holding on to the coastal strip of the Straits for a single unnecessary moment, and that all we are asking is security for our freedom of navigation in the Straits, of which we were robbed by the piratical actions of the Egyptian dictator without the U.N. lifting a finger to prevent these acts of piracy. I also informed him that we are ready to withdraw our military forces from Gaza without delay and that we are interested in appropriate arrangements with the U.N. to safeguard peace and stability in the Strip, economic rehabilitation for the residents, and a better hope for the refugees, so that they should no longer be a prey to the incitement of the Egyptian dictator.

Meaning of Pressure

I am confident that every single member of the Knesset fully understands the grave meaning of the "pressure" against Israel referred to by the President of the United States. The reason given to justify the "pressure" is the need to fortify the authority of the U.N. Charter. With all the modesty incumbent upon the representative of a small nation, I venture to say that nothing stands in greater conflict with the U.N. Charter than the injustice and discrimination practised against us because we are few, weak and perhaps isolated. The discrimination which we condemn is not the discrimination between Israel and the Soviet Union, but the discrimination between ourselves and Egypt.

In his speech, the President rightly declared that the U.N. and its member states must from now onwards make a greater effort to safeguard international law and justice. These words clearly imply that up till now the U.S. has not adequately done its duty in this respect — and the main victim has been Israel. For eight years the U.N. has permitted acts of hostility — boycott, blockade and murder — by the Egyptian Government against Israel. Does it not follow from what the President said that this wrong will now be put right, and without delay, by the U.N. Assembly, and that Israel will be assured of peace and security and the observance of her rights on land, at sea and in the air? If the U.N. rights this wrong, that would immediately solve all the problems that trouble the President — and ourselves as well — in connection with the Straits and the Gaza Strip, and the question of compliance or non-compliance on Israel's part will not arise at all.

Right to Peace

Israel's right to peace and security is no less valid than Egypt's right to war and destruction. Ever since the revival of our State we have called for peace and co-operation with our neighbours on a basis of equality and mutual respect.

The people of Israel cannot submit to discrimination in international relations.

We have believed — and we shall continue to believe — in the conscience of humanity. We appeal to the American Government and to all friends of peace and justice in the world to stand by our side, and to help to secure for the people of Israel its international rights, sovereign equality and peace and security.

Sherut Drivers End Strike in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Thursday — The *sherut* taxis of this city ended their two-day strike at eight o'clock tonight, after agreement was reached between the Transport Ministry, the Municipality, the Traffic Police and representatives of the taxi service.

Tomorrow, *sherut* stations will be marked on regular routes to enable the taxis to stop for passengers.

At noon *sherut* representatives met Mr. P. Ginsburg, Director-General of the Transport Ministry; Mr. M. Bar, the Controller of Road Transport; Mr. R. Dubinsky, the Deputy Controller; Tel Aviv Police District Superintendent Y. Pelleg; and Superintendent of Traffic Police Y. Guy. The Transport Ministry supported the *sherut* drivers' demands for regular stations, it is learned.

The *sherut* representatives later met Tel Aviv Traffic Police Commander N. Maimon, and Mr. B. Kalutzki, the city traffic engineer, and presented proposals in writing concerning *sherut* stations. At 7 p.m. the representatives came from the meeting "completely satisfied." At a general meeting later, it was decided to resume work immediately.

Meanwhile, a committee to study the *sherut* problem has been set up, and will include representatives of the Transport Ministry, the Municipality and Police. Tomorrow, representatives from these bodies and the drivers will mark the stations.

A Municipal Traffic Department spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* that the *sherut* service was a symptom of the lack of a master plan for traffic in the city. The Municipality has informed the Transport Ministry it is prepared to aid the Ministry in preparing a master plan. There are 1,500 taxis in Tel Aviv, about one-third of them working *sherut*, "which is at least twice the number required for this city," he said. The Municipality had no control over the number of green taxi number plates issued.

Killed When Truck Overturns in Negev

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Moshe Barashi, 19, from Jerusalem, was fatally injured when the tender which he was driving turned over 48 kilometres north of Eilat last night. He died on the way to hospital.

A car driven by Jacob Jacobson, 27, from Tel Aviv, was attacked by submachine-gun fire on the road between Kibbutz Sa'ad and Mefalsim, three kilometres from the Gaza Strip. Police searched the surrounding area but no traces were found.

NAVAL COLLEGE STUDENTS AIDED

HAIFA, Thursday. — Scholarships and bursaries amounting to IL12 000 were awarded today to 81 deserving and needy pupils of the Naval College at Acre by a special committee of the Maritime League, Mr. M. Pomrok, its chairman here, said today.

Court Again Rules Against Making IRSO Files Public

By SHALOM COHEN

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A little worse for wear, but smiling, Mr. Y. Sahar, Inspector-General of Police, today ended eight exhausting days on the witness stand. Mr. Sahar, witness for the plaintiff, was the first to testify in the libel suit brought by Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, Police Deputy Inspector-General, against four members of Shurat Hamithadvim. Dr. E. Liff, deputy head of the Police Economic Department, is scheduled to appear as the next witness on Sunday.

Today's hearing was chiefly taken up with a resumed onslaught by Mr. Samuel Tamir, Defence Counsel, on the IRSO police file (a transaction made in Germany with frozen restitution funds). Having refused earlier to hand over the contents of the file on the grounds of secrecy, Mr. Sahar, with the file open before him, answered questions as to what was contained in the file, and the dates of the document.

Mr. Tamir again attempted to get the bench to waive its decision on immunity for several police documents. After consulting Judges Kistner and Shiloh, Judge Zeltner upheld Mr. Sahar's exemption from disclosing the files, declaring that even if the interests of the defence suffered, the interests of the public came first.

"Even if Mr. Tamir's claim that the witness was using his immunity 'as a smoke screen' were true—which he does not say — his reasons for immunity cannot be rejected unless they were found to be groundless," he said.

Mr. Sahar had refused to produce documents from the IRSO file, and from the personal file on Yarkoni as well as a personal file of Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, though Mr. M. Caspi, his counsel, declared that he did not oppose its being submitted.

Several documents requested by Mr. Tamir were found to be missing from the IRSO file. Mr. Sahar said that some had been taken out for the investigation. Another file was brought from police headquarters.

Mr. Sahar refused to define the category of the file, and to submit the original copy of the report of the two police officers who were sent to Germany to investigate the transaction. Asked for four bills of the transaction, Mr. Sahar said that Mr. Liff had gone to Haifa, where the second IRSO file (produced in court yesterday) had originated, to see whether they were there. Mr. Tamir claimed that the witness was keeping back the most relevant documents.

Later, Mr. Caspi, during his re-examination of the witness, pointed out with a nonchalant air, that several of the "missing documents" were in fact among the court exhibits.

As the cross-examination neared its end, Mr. Tamir again endeavoured to show that the IRSO file had been closed irregularly because it involved Yarkoni. Mr. Sahar, looking at his watch, repeated that the police had stopped the investigation because of insufficient material, adding that he did not deal with it personally, and did not know the details.

A "mopping-up" operation was carried out by Mr. A. Applebaum, Counsel for one of the defendants, in a varied and brief round of questioning.

With a brief re-examination of the witness by Mr. Caspi, the hearing came to an end, as Dr. Liff, the next witness, had not yet returned from Haifa.

Gaza Boy Seeks Jewish Mother

The Jewish mother of a 13-year-old boy from the Gaza Strip is being sought by Jerusalem police.

The boy, Walid Bardana, wrote the Ministry of Social Welfare in Jerusalem that he is considered "Jewish" by his companions in the Strip who have "made his life miserable" since the Sinai Campaign.

The boy wrote that his father was an Arab and his mother Jewish. Shortly after his birth, the couple parted and his father married again, moving to Faluja. With the outbreak of the War of Independence, the father fled to Gaza with his family.

Now the boy wants to be reunited with his mother, become an Israeli, and then perhaps go to a kibbutz.

Morse Asks Ike About Deals Made with Saud

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — Senator Wayne Morse (Dem., Oregon) demanded yesterday that President Eisenhower reveal "what deals, if any" were made during the recent state visit to the U.S. of King Saud of Saudi Arabia.

The Senator said that he suspected that after the President's meeting with Saud "Arab underlings know more about American foreign policy than members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee."

Father of Four Sets Fire in Ministry Office

A 34-year-old father of four children was arrested yesterday in Jerusalem after he allegedly set fire to an office in the Ministry for Religious Affairs and fled from police with two of his children across the demarcation lines into no-man's-land.

Ya'acov Ben-David, disappointed at the rejection of his request for financial assistance from the Ministry, yesterday morning tore a telephone from the wall of one of the offices, damaged a typewriter and upset a kerosene space heater, setting fire to the pressed board partitions and furniture, Police said.

Mrs. Y. Hirsch, one of the clerks, was rescued by firemen when they broke down the door to the blazing room. Her coat was destroyed by the fire.

When police came to Ben-David's home in Musrara in the afternoon to question him about his morning's escapades, the young father grabbed two of his children and made a dash for the border. One of the policemen also crossed the lines in the course of the chase, but turned back after by-standers shouted to him that Arab Legionaires on the Old City wall were pointing their rifles at him.

Some time later, Ben-David came home of his own free will and was taken to jail pending charges. The children were sent home to their mother.

(Film.)

Cables in Brief

CYPRUS. — Under Secretary of State for the Colonies John Profumo told the House of Commons on Wednesday that 28 Cypriot extremists had been killed by British security forces since the Cyprus emergency began. Another 1,141 had either been convicted of terrorist offenses or detained.

VISIT. — Syria has agreed to allow the entry of the former British Minister of State, Mr. Anthony Nutting, after his present visit to Egypt. Mr. Nutting is writing a series of articles on the Middle East.

AMITY. — The Iraqi Parliament is now studying the draft of a friendship treaty with Morocco.

Hitachdut Olei Britannia
"Progress Report on Kiryat Gat"
by ERIC LUCAS, Z.F. Israel Office
At WIZO CLUB
Rehov Hahavatselet, Jerusalem.
On Wednesday, Feb. 27, 8.15 p.m.

...still you eat best at AVOYA
ROAST LAMB
HOT SHASHLIK
ORIENTAL DISHES
In Jaffa opp. the "Clock"
A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
Late hours nightly

Haifa Chamber Music Society
Beth Harofe
Sat., Feb. 23, 1957
8.30 p.m. sharp
Frank Pelleg — Piano
The Polishuk Quartet (Polishuk, Spielberg, Steinberg, Bregman)
Jehoshua Zohar — Narrator.
SCHONBERG: Ode To Napoleon Buonaparte (to verses by Byron).
DVORAK: Piano Quartet in A-Major, op. 18
Introductory Talk to Schonberg's work: Rene LEIBOVITZ (Paris).

Starting Sat., Feb. 23, 1957

EDISON Jerusalem Tel. 4056
We have been requested by the public to show again the biggest sensation picture of the year
James Dean — Natalie Wood
REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE
Cinemascope — Warnercolor
Hebrew & French subtitles
For adults only.

STUDIO Jerusalem Tel. 4056 2nd week
The most charming picture with the best actors of the screen
SINCE YOU WENT AWAY
Claudette Colbert — Jennifer Jones — Joseph Cotten
Shirley Temple, Monty Woolley—Lionel Barrimore
Robert Walker

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 8.30 and 5.30. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Feb. 23

ARNON Tel. 4829
2nd week
For adults only
William Campbell
Mamie van Doren
John Saxon
The first jolting story of organized teen-age gangs
RUNNING WILD
Hebrew & French subtitles.

EDEN Tel. 3829
2nd week
M.G.M.'s Highly entertaining and great musical too
Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons
Frank Sinatra, Vivian Blaine
GUYS AND DOLLS
Cinemascope in Colour
Sunday morning at 10.30
Also Friday at 3 p.m.

OR GIL Tel. 81488
2nd week
HEPBURN
As you have never seen her
VENICE
as you have never seen it
Summertime
starring: Katharine Hepburn
Rossano Brazzi
Colour by Technicolor

ORION Tel. 2914
A delightful Italian Comedy
The Bigamist
Starring: Vittorio de Sica
Marisa Merlini

ORNA Tel. 4733
CINEMASCOPE
Rogers & Hammerstein's masterpiece!
Something really great and wonderful!
THE KING AND I
(Color de Luxe)
Starring: Yul Brynner
Deborah Kerr
Rita Moreno
No complimentary tickets or reductions.

RON Tel. 3104
The story of an untamed man in America's most exciting days
THE LAST FRONTIER
Victor Mature, Anne Bancroft
Cinemascope — Technicolor
Hebrew & French subtitles.
Today at 3 p.m.:
THE YOUNG LOVERS
Sunday at 10.30 a.m.:
THE LAST FRONTIER

TEL OR 2nd week
Target Unknown
THE AIR FORCE SECRET STORY
With:
Stevens — Nissi — Douglas
Taylor — Holden

ZION HALL
Gina Lollobrigida
Vittorio Gassman
The rousing and exciting love-life of a beautiful singer
LA DONNA PIU BELLA DEL MONDO
Most magnificent picture in Technicolor
English subtitles
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
CUORE INGRATO

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, February 23

ARMON DAVID Tel. 20954
5th week
GERVAISE
Maria Schell — Directed by Rene Clement
A Steiner film —
... will haunt you for the rest of your life.

CHEN 2nd week
The most emotional family drama of the year
Written on the Wind
In Technicolor
with Rock Hudson and Lauren Bacall
(Adults over 16 only!)

EDEN (Winter Hall)
9th week
Raj Kapoor — Nargis in
SHREE 420
English subtitles
Sat. 6.15, 9.15
Weekdays: 3, 6.15, 9.15

ESTHER
ISRAEL PREMIERE
The frank revealing drama
I'll Cry Tomorrow
starring
Susan Hayward
Richard Conte

HAMERKAZ
Brigitte Petersson
in a great Swedish romance by Hasse Ekman
Salka Valka
for adults only
10: 12: 2: 4: 7.15: 9.15

MIGDALOR 3rd week
Fernandel as
Le Couturier De Ces Dames

MOGRABI 3rd week
GINA LOLOBRIGIDA — TONY CURTIS — BURT LANCASTER
in the wonder show of the world
TRAPEZE

ALLENBY
Simone Signoret Serge Reggiani
in Jacques Becker's production
CASQUE D'OR
for adults only

OPHIR
It's the funniest movie in maybe 20 years
June Allison — Jack Lemmon
YOU CAN'T RUN AWAY FROM IT
Technicolor — Cinemascope
A Columbia Picture

ORION 2nd week
Tennessee Williams' boldest story
Baby Doll
Starring:
Karl Malden — Carrol Baker
Eli Wallach
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

SHDEROTH
5th week
Gregory Peck
Jennifer Jones
in Sloan Wilson's best - seller Novel
THE MAN IN THE GRAY FLANNEL SUIT
in Cinemascope

TAMAR 2nd week
"A wonderful French comedy"
Les Premiers Outrages
(PUBERTY)
English sub-titles
Youth under 16 not admitted
MATINEES:
Continuous from 3.45 a.m. (last show at 3.45 p.m.)

TCHELET 2nd week
Luxury in America or Happiness in Israel
DESTINATION LYDDA (OUT OF THE CLOUDS)
David Knight Margo Lorens
A Forum Film in Technicolor
Sat. 5.15, 7.15, 9.15

YARON 2nd week
Jeanne Manson — Philippe Lemaire — Roger Pierre
M'sieur La Caille
A drama of wicked women and guys whose only aim in life is crime and passion.
Forbidden to persons under 18

ZAMIR
ISRAEL PREMIERE
of the Italian Drama
Donne Proibite
with
Linda Darnell
Antony Quinn
adults only

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. February 23, 1957

ARMON Tel. 4848
1st and Premiere
CINEMASCOPE
LA BELLA MUGNAIA
Technicolor
Sophia Loren, Vittorio de Sica
English & Hebrew subtitles.

EN DOR Tel. 3121
Sat., Sun., Mon.
His Majesty O'Keefe
Technicolor
Burt Lancaster — Joan Rice.
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
L'Ebreo Errante
(The wandering Jew)
Vittorio Gassman, Valentina Cortese.
2 perfs. only 6.30 & 8.30

ORLY Tel. 81868
CINEMASCOPE
LOVE IS A MANY-SPENDORED THING
Technicolor
William Holden
Jennifer Jones
Hebrew & French subtitles.
2 perfs nightly 6.30 & 8.30

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Jean Simmons, Victor Mature
Affair with A Stranger
Hebrew & French subtitles.

ORION Tel. 4020
Dana Andrews — Ida Lupino
in Fritz Lang's murder mystery (in Supercope)
While the City Sleeps
For adults only (18 years and over)

ATZMON Tel. 3063
6th week
M.G.M.'s
Gold mine entertainment
CINEMASCOPE
Viva Las Vegas
Technicolor
Cyd Charisse — Dan Dailey

PEER Tel. 2232
Continente Perduto
Cinemascope — Ferraniacolor
Steiner Film.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evening at 6.30 & 8.30
2nd week
Dirk Bogarde — Alexis Smith
Alexander Knox
in the love and hate film
THE SLEEPING TIGER
Hebrew & French subtitles
Mats.: from 10 a.m.
Fri., Sun., Mon.
KANGAROO
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
DECISION BEFORE DAWN

AMPHITHEATRE
CINEMASCOPE
Richard Widmark in
The Last Wagon
Fox Film in colour, Technicolor

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management
JERUSALEM 9 Hahavatzelet P.O.B. 81. Tel. 4333 (4 lines)
TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin P.O.B. 1126. Tel. 4351/3
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat P.O.B. 46. Tel. 4594 (3 lines)
Subscriptions: IL40.000 per year

Friday, February 22, 1957
24 Adar I, 5717—22 Bejbh, 1376

US President Wants 'Pressure'

THINKS ISRAEL WITHDRAWAL WOULD SPEARHEAD EFFORT FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON (UP). — THE purpose of Mr. Eisenhower's Wednesday night speech was to tell the American people that the U.N. "had no choice" but to exert pressure on Israel.

"I do not believe that Israel's default should be ignored because the United Nations has not been able effectively to carry out its resolutions condemning the Soviet Union for its armed suppression of the people of Hungary," Eisenhower said. "Perhaps this is a case where the proverb applies that two wrongs do not make a right."

The President said there can be no equating of a nation like Israel with the Soviet Union, since Israel has a sense of moral values and a religious faith. He continued, however, as follows: "We are entitled to expect, and do expect, from such peoples of the free world a contribution to world order which unhappily we cannot expect from a nation controlled by atheistic despots."

Eisenhower said it should not be assumed that if Israel withdraws, Egypt will prevent Israel shipping from using the Suez Canal or the Gulf of Akaba "If, unhappily, Egypt does, hereafter violate the armistice agreement, then it should be dealt with firmly by the Society of Nations.

"The present moment is a grave one, but we are hopeful that reason and right will prevail ... when Israel completes its withdrawal it will have removed a definite block to further progress. Once this block is removed, there will be serious and creative tasks for the United Nations to perform.

Israel's Rights

"There needs to be respect for the right of Israel to national existence and to international development. Complicated provisions insuring the effective international clause of the Suez Canal will need to be worked out in detail. The Arab refugee problem must be solved ... it must be made certain that all the Middle East is kept free from aggression and infiltration.

"We cannot consider that the armed invasion and occupation of another country are 'peaceful means' or proper means to achieve justice and conformity with international law. We do, however, believe that upon the suppression of the present act of aggression and breach of the peace, there should be a greater effort by the United Nations and its members to secure justice and conformity with international law. Peace and justice are two sides of the same coin. Perhaps the world community has been at fault in not having paid enough attention to this truth.

"The United States, for its part, will vigorously seek solutions of the problems of the area in accordance with justice and international law. And we shall in this great effort seek the association of other like-minded nations which realize, as we do, that peace and justice are in the long run inseparable.

Admitting Failure

"But the United Nations faces immediately the problem of what to do next. If it does nothing, if it accepts the ignoring of its repeated resolutions calling for the withdrawal of invading forces, then it will have admitted failure. That failure would be a blow to the authority and influence of the United Nations in the world and to the hopes which humanity placed in the United Nations as the means of achieving peace with justice.

"This failure would be harmful to the long-term good of Israel. It would, in addition to its injury to the United Nations, jeopardize the prospects of the peaceful solution of the problems of the Middle East. This could bring incalculable ills to our friends and indeed to our nation itself. It would make infinitely more difficult the realization of our goals. The United Nations must not fail. I believe that — in the interest of peace — the United Nations has no choice but to exert pressure upon Israel to comply with the withdrawal resolutions.

"Of course, we still hope that the Government of Israel will see that its best immediate and long-term interests lie in compliance with the United Nations and in placing its trust in the resolutions of the United Nations and in the declaration of the United States with reference to the future.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

"Egypt, by accepting the six principles adopted by the Security Council last October in relation to the Suez Canal, bound itself to free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, and to the principle that the operation of the Canal should be insulated from the politics of any country.

"The present moment is a grave one, but we are hopeful that reason and right will prevail. Since the events of last October and November, solid progress has been made, in conformity with the charter of the United Nations. There is the cease-fire, the forces of Britain and France have been withdrawn, the forces of Israel have been partially withdrawn, and the clearing of the Canal nears completion. When Israel completes its withdrawal, it will have removed a definite block to further progress.

Long Process

"Once this block is removed, there will be serious and creative tasks for the United Nations to perform. Finally, all who cherish freedom, including ourselves, should help the nations of the Middle East achieve their obligations for improving the well-being of their peoples. What I have said tonight is only one step in a long process calling for patience and diligence, but at this moment it is the critical issue on which future progress depends. It is an issue which can be solved if only we will apply the principles of the United Nations ... the United States continues to use its maximum influence to sustain those principles as the world's best hope for peace."

French Investment May Exceed $100m.

By FRANCIS OFNER

FRANCE is making considerable efforts to fill parts of the gap caused in Israel's development programme by the suspension of American aid following the Sinai campaign.

Unlike Washington's assistance in the past, French support to Israel is of a non-governmental character. To recapitulate, the three proposed major French development projects under consideration by the Israel Government and requiring a total investment of about $50m. are: (1) The extension of the Red Sea-Beersheba eight-inch oil pipeline, to a Mediterranean outlet at Ashdod Yam, and the expansion of the entire line to sixteen inches. (2) The extension of the railway to Eilat, enabling an increase of Israel exports to the Far East and facilitating Mediterranean-Red Sea overland transit. (3) The construction of a shipyard in Haifa capable of building vessels up to 10,000 tons.

Other important development plans currently under discussion with French firms are the building of a deep-water harbour in the southern part of Israel's Mediterranean coast, a central water supply and sewerage system for greater Tel Aviv, and the expansion of Eilat into a major port. The chief engineer of Le Havre Port Authority has been advising the Government on the Eilat port project.

Should all these projects be carried out they would increase French investments in Israel to about $100m. French economic interests in Israel are also stimulated by the granting of long-term credits for the purchase of French industrial equipment by Israel factories. About $10m. credit has been opened in France for such purchases by two Israel chemical enterprises and a chocolate factory so far. The repayment has been guaranteed by the French Government's foreign credits insurance scheme.

French diplomats here stress that their country does not aim at becoming the "dominant Great Power in Israel." France merely wishes "to help the progress of Israel democracy," as France and Israel — in the words of the French Ambassador here, M. Pierre Gilbert — "strive for coexistence with the Arabs against the desire of pan-Arab imperialism."

The French-Israel *rapprochement* has also made substantial strides in the field of cultural activities. During the 30 years of British mandatory rule in Palestine and the subsequent eight years .. American preponderance in Israel, France had been virtually excluded from this country. Recently, however, a number of French culture centres were established in various parts of Israel. In Tel Aviv alone the number of Israelis attending French-language courses has risen to 1,500, with a waiting list of a further 1,000.

The import of French books to Israel has also increased considerably. Importers of French books have been permitted by the Israel Treasury to pay their purchases in local currency to a special bank account here which can be used by the French Embassy to cover local expenses, whilst the Paris Government repays exporters in francs. We must also recall that a model high school with French as its main foreign language is scheduled to be opened next autumn as a result of the joint efforts of the French Government, the "Alliance Israelite Universelle" and Tel Aviv municipality.

The significance of these efforts is shown when viewed against the background of the substantial French arms supplies to Israel aimed at countering Egypt's superiority, following the Egyptian-Czechoslovak arms deal, as well as against the background of unwavering French support against United Nations pressure for an unconditional Israel withdrawal from the Akaba Straits and the Gaza Strip.

Though the French-Israel co-operation, which began as a pure business deal less than a year ago, is far from being a life and death partnership, it is rapidly extending its roots.

THIS WEEK

Foreign Relations President Eisenhower took the unusual step of appearing on television in the U.S. to influence Israel to get out of the Gulf of Akaba and Gaza, saying that if Israel refused, the U.S. would support U.N. pressure to make her comply. The Eisenhower radio-television appearance was a climax to week-long meetings in Washington and Jerusalem in an effort to find some U.S.-Israel agreement on withdrawing from the Gulf of Akaba and the Gaza Strip. Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles went into urgent meetings. Ambassador Eban had several talks with Secretary of State Dulles, President Eisenhower called a conference of Congressional leaders at the White House, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion called Ambassador Lawson to Jerusalem for discussions. It was reported that Mr. Ben-Gurion offered new approaches to solve the U.S.-Israel stalemate. President Eisenhower made a statement earlier in the week calling on Israel to withdraw and at the same time recognizing Israel's "legitimate grievances." Israel replied saying that practical solutions must be found to the Gulf and Gaza problems, and asked for urgent conversations. After all the discussions and meetings, the basic questions were not resolved and the morning after President Eisenhower's television speech, the Cabinet met in Jerusalem with Mr. Eban who had flown home. The Knesset scheduled an extraordinary Thursday evening session to hear a report from the Prime Minister.... Denmark announced it would oppose any type of sanctions against Israel ... France said it would be ready to send merchant ships to the Gulf of Akaba together with the U.S. and Britain to assure an open waterway against Egyptian threats to close it as soon as Israel withdrew. The new Dutch Minister, Jonkheer J.G. Bas Backer, arrived.

Security A soldier was wounded when his vehicle ran over a newly-planted mine in the Rafah area. Another vehicle was mined in the same area.... Near Beisan, three marauders attacked a driver and wounded him.

Development Plans were submitted to the Government by a French engineer for the construction within three years of a deep-sea harbour, nearly as big as Haifa, at Eilat. It would cost about IL35m.

Economy A IL41m. increase in the trade gap was noted for 1956 ... The cost-of-living index went up four points.

German Public Opinion Backs Israel's Stand

By MORDECAI TADMOR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN.— WESTERN Germany's press is critical of the pressure put on Israel by the United States and the U.N.

The main object of this criticism is the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold. He is being accused of failing dismally on the issues of Hungary and Kashmir, and of trying somehow to restore his position by putting the pressure on Israel.

German observers at the United Nations have come to the conclusion that the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East and the Soviet reaction to it have ended any chance of an agreement between the two powers, which might have existed after the London conference on the Suez crisis and the Anglo-French action in Suez. The two powers have now retreated to their original position and any new talks for further agreements must start anew.

The chief sufferer from this development is seen here to be Mr. Hammarskjold, who has thus lost his main position of support by the U.S. and Russia together, by which he was enabled to put pressure on Israel to evacuate the Gulf of Akaba and the Gaza Strip.

Arab-German Relations

Another aspect of the renewed differences between the U.S. and Russia on the Middle East as a result of the Eisenhower Doctrine is seen here in the anticipated refusal of certain Middle Eastern states, such as Egypt, Syria and the Lebanon, to establish diplomatic relations with Eastern Germany. The establishment of diplomatic relations between these states and East Germany has long been expected in view of the strong political and economic activities of this — and other Eastern Bloc — nations in the Middle East. It is now expected that any existing plans for the establishment of relations will at least be postponed in order not to offend the United States at this critical stage. All this may have a bearing on the eventual establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Western Germany, talks on which were shelved owing to the threats of Egypt and Syria to recognize Eastern Germany.

At the same time, press reports here claim the progressive weakening of the Nasser regime in Egypt.

A West German press service reports a growing loss of authority by Col. Nasser in his own country, in addition to his diminishing influence in other Arab states.

According to this press report, some Arab politicians have admitted privately that Israel has been well advised not to withdraw its forces. Any weakening in this respect would automatically mean an increase in Nasser's prestige.

All these reports point to an increasing understanding of Israel's position in the eyes of the European public, and will in time play their part in swaying public opinion.

New Light on the Yeti

By JONATHAN SWAYNE

NEW DELHI (OFNS). — SCIENTISTS have declared recently that the Yeti, or Abominable Snowman, is likely to be either a monkey or a bear, but Nepalese national pride is at stake and the verdict has not been taken lying down. This is evident from a report published in a Delhi newspaper from its special correspondent in Katmandu.

In the best traditions of the "whodunit" type of detective story, the correspondent describes how two foreigners in the city — one an American — had been approached, individually, last week and asked if they were interested in buying the mummified carcass of a Yeti.

The news of the offer reached a journalist and he promptly contacted the men who had offered the Yeti carcass for sale. It transpired that the mummified body had been brought to Katmandu by a hill man from Hlambu in northern Nepal; it was minus one arm and both feet. Further inquiries revealed that the mummified Abominable Snowman was a Lilliputian species known as "Rin Sen." It was 23 centimetres long, said the purveyor, and was just like a human being. Its feet resembled an elephant's pads.

Having whetted the journalist's curiosity, the salesman announced that the body could not be inspected until 11 o'clock the following morning. The journalist kept the appointment and was shown an oblong lacquered box.

Inside, says the journalist, was "an object eight inches long, mummified, broke, and possessing a shrunken human face. One long arm was complete to the wrist, the other was missing from the shoulder. The legs were severed from the thighs. It bore no trace of hair. The features were remarkably like a primitive African carving, the nose splayed, the lips prominent, the eyes crudely defined."

Further examination of the mummy was prevented by the purveyor's wife who returned the carcass to its packing of sugar and replaced the lid.

Official Nepalese sources say that the "Rin Sen" is common in Nepalese and Chinese folklore.

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Readers' Letters

PENSIONS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—May I ask for the courtesy of your columns in a matter concerning hundreds (or maybe thousands) of ex-soldiers who are now serving with the Government:

I should like to ask Knesset members who claim to be supporting the interests of ex-soldiers why we have been discriminated against by not being included in the Civil Service (Pensions) Law.

I was startled to hear that the law, although including such "fighters" as former officials of Religious Courts, Agricultural Research Stations, etc., does not take into consideration the service years of civil servants who served with the British Forces in World War II before entering Government service.

Does the non-inclusion of ex-soldiers imply that frontline duty in Greece, Crete, the Western Desert, etc. was less dangerous than evading the appeal of the National Institutions (I did not wait for that) by sitting in a cozy corner? It is clear that the law should be amended to include ex-soldiers who spent the best years of their lives in prisoner-of-war camps.

Yours, etc.
MORDECHAI WARNER
Jerusalem, January 25.

Civil Service Replies

Service in the British Army is military service like that of Zahal, and, just as service in Zahal if not preceded by service in the Government of Israel or is a recognised institution, is not taken into account for the purposes of the Civil Servants Pension Law, so is service in the British Army not counted.

Paragraph 68 of the Law is intended to preserve the rights which employees had acquired in place of employment from which they passed into the service of the State as a result of the transfer of the functions of these institutions into services of the State. The conditions under which service in a "recognized institution" will be recognized as service for the purpose of the Pension Law were published in the Kovets Takanot 619, dated June 7, 1956.

These are, inter alia:

a) that the person was employed in the "recognized institution" for remuneration;

b) that his employment in the "recognized institution" terminated because of the liquidation of the institution or the transfer of its functions to one of the State services;

c) that there was no interruption between service in the "recognized institution" and service in the State, or if such an interval occurred, it was due to reasons over which, in the Civil Service Commissioner's opinion, the employee had no control.

The intention of paragraph 68 and the Rules based on it was, therefore, to protect the rights which were gained in the relationship between the employers and the employees and the soldier (with the exception of the soldier in the permanent army) does not bear the same relationship towards the army.

Not everyone who was a member in the Hagana or who participated in *Aliya Bet* has his service considered for the purpose of the Pension Law. Only a person who served in the permanent establishment of these organizations — in other words, who was then in an employer-employee relationship — enjoys this right.

The volunteering of the Yishuv for service in the British Army in World War II is one of the demonstrations of pioneering for national service similar to other forms such as settling on the land, guard duty, etc. The Pension Law does not provide any compensation for such national service, nor is its purpose to do so.

Recognition of years of service in the British Army, in such a way, would have resulted in discrimination between British Army veterans and those in other places of employment.

In conclusion, we should like to point out that service in the British Army during the period when a person was employed by a "recognized institution," such as the Jewish Agency or the Mandatory Government, is taken into account for the purpose of the Pension Law because the pension rules of such institutions had recognised such service for such purposes.

Yours, etc.
S. GELOBTER
Civil Service Commission
Jerusalem, February 17.

Yesterday's Press

EISENHOWER SPEECH

THE feverish activity attending the latest developments in the Israel-American deadlock over the question of withdrawal, including President Eisenhower's decision to address the American people in an effort to justify Washington's next step at the U.N. Assembly, is prominently featured in much press comment.

The U.S. President, writes **Maariv**, has decided to ignore the stand of two parties and has, over the heads of their leaders, called upon the American people and the world to force Israel, under pressure, to withdraw from Sharm e-Sheikh and the Gaza Strip without guarantees.

He has decided not to wait for the Government of Israel's consultations with Ambassador Eban and, by throwing the whole weight of his influence in favour of increased pressure, has in practice broken off negotiations between Washington and Israel, throwing Israel to the mercies of Hammarskjold and the Afro-Asian pack. President Eisenhower demands unconditional surrender. There is only one reply to that.

Just Cause

Haboker (General Zionist) recalls that there was a time, in the not too distant past, when American pioneers were also forced to struggle for the elementary rights of security and freedom. A few against the many, they emerged triumphant, teaching mankind that no price could be deemed too high for the defence of a just cause.

The irony of it is that young and peace-loving Israel is now being forced to fight for her existence against the American Government's cruel and relentless attitude. But it must be clear that Israel cannot jeopardize the lives and welfare of her citizens even though she must struggle bitterly to defend her rights.

We know the import of U.N. sanctions all too well, concludes the paper; but if the choice lies between suicide through withdrawal and dire suffering through economic pressure, we shall be sure to choose the path of life even though that path prove arduous.

Herut notes that the American leaders have found it difficult to come to a decision because they are well aware that it is not Israel's fate they are deciding but the fate of American conscience and morality before God and man. It is for that reason that Mr. Eisenhower has taken the unprecedented step of speaking to the people, hoping to explain the inexplicable and justify what cannot be justified and thereby erect a dam to stem the rising tide of public opposition to the Government's intentions. As for Israel, let us remember that justice and free opinion the world over are on our side.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) writes that the Knesset, which will be briefed by Mr. Eban on the negotiations with Washington, will have to see the situation in all its gravity. The decision at which it will arrive must be compatible with Israel's security against enemy incursions and against an embargo of its trade and economy.

Hamodia (World Aguda) still hopes that America will not follow the Afro-Asian bloc manoeuvres and observes that for the moment we can look forward only to God's salvation. This is the month of Adar, the paper recalls, which is famed in Jewish annals for miracles by which the evil designs of Israel's enemies were foiled. It is hoped that God will again upset the designs of our enemies through a timely intervention.

Hakel (Local Aguda) writes that if worst should come to worst it were better to depend upon American promises than upon "interim solutions" which would in effect pave the way for the return of the Egyptians to their original positions.

Labour Bill

Davar (Histadrut) discusses the Knesset approval this week of the Labour Disputes Settlement Law and the Collective Agreements Law whose implementation, it believes, will impose no burden on the State. The Histadrut, it is noted, has been the decisive factor in shaping labour relations in Israel and now this fact has received legal sanction.

Omer (Histadrut) remarks that the initial enthusiasm which attended the discovery of oil has subsided to the point of indifference. We seem to think that progress and prosperity must come all at once and we lack the patience for hard work and even the ability to court disappointments. Prospecting for natural resources does not yield lightning results; one must drill and prospect and experiment and again drill and prospect and experiment.

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NEW TREMORS SHAKE TUNISIAN REGION

TUNIS, Thursday (Reuter). — New earthquake shocks accompanied by deep underground rumbling occurred today in the Souk el Khems region of Tunisia where 14 persons died in an earthquake yesterday.

Farms and houses were shaken by today's tremors but no new casualties were reported. Of six shocks today the longest lasted 16 seconds.

EISENHOWER DOCTRINE TOO LIMITED

BROAD ECONOMIC PLAN ONLY HOPE FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE

By HARRY S. TRUMAN

WE must realize we cannot achieve a durable peace in the Middle East until we can bring together into close economic cooperation all of the nations of that area. We cannot be too soon in tackling this problem.

All the nations of the Middle East have common water resources in the Euphrates, the Jordan and the Nile. If these water resources are fully developed, a flourishing civilization such as existed in ancient days will rise again. What we ought to do is to help put forward a comprehensive programme of economic cooperation of all the nations in that area, both agricultural and industrial.

Piecemeal help to one or several of the Middle East countries will do little good in the long run if all do not benefit. If we do it piecemeal, we will be throwing our money away. If Egypt were to build the Aswan Dam, it would be a boon to Egypt. But it would not satisfy the Sudan which controls the headwaters of the Nile if it did not participate in the benefits of the dam.

Oil Politics

Or, again, if the immense reserves of oil in the Middle East were to be exploited by a privileged few without all the area being able to have free access to the oil market, then the recovery of the Middle East would be retarded.

Enemies of our country have caused suspicion of our benevolent attitude toward the Middle East, because they say our main interest is in the oil resources there. That is not true. After all, the oil first had to be discovered and produced at great expense and the companies developing these resources ought to be fairly compensated for their work and investment. But unless these oil resources are available to the economies of the entire world, the prosperity and the well-being of people everywhere will suffer, including the Middle East.

We have already experienced the results of what a temporary blocking of the Suez Canal would do in cutting off oil from this area. We must strive, therefore, for conditions which will prevent any dictator or single nation from having the power to paralyse the economy of any large areas of the world by cutting off the free flow of Middle Eastern oil. And we ought never allow ourselves to be placed in the position of being accused of sending armed forces merely to protect the oil interests of the few, when these resources should always belong to the people of the countries in which they are produced, and always be allowed to flow to the free markets of the world.

If the totalitarian government of Russia gets control of these immense oil resources, then the free world, as far as Europe and Africa are concerned, will be choked to death. Russia will have what she wants, because poverty and squalor are what they work revolutions on. Let the people of the Middle East not be deceived. The Russians will make any kind of an agreement when it suits their expansionist purpose. But they have no idea of keeping their agreements once they gain control.

I would therefore urge the nations of the Middle East to get together. I would even go so far as to suggest that the whole Mediterranean from Gibraltar to the Aden Gulf be developed in one overall plan. What this area needs is development. It has the resources. We have the skills and experience. These skills and experience are more necessary than our money.

Pax Romana once came close to bringing peace and prosperity to this entire area. I believe that working with the tools of modern industrial democracy, and striving with patience and understanding to overcome existing fears, jealousies and rivalries, we can take a long step toward a durable peace.

Unless we sponsor such a programme, the ancient rivalries and economic backwardness in the Middle East will leave the back door open to Soviet penetration and further fomenting of trouble. The ultimate hope for the Middle Eastern countries is to work with the West if they are to retain their national sovereignties and control of their own destinies. The other alternative is for them to turn to Russia, from whom they may expect only a Hungarian peace.

The developments in the Middle East and my own experience with Russian designs there make me feel uneasy about the delay in confronting the basic factors that still imperil peace in that strategic area. I hope we do not lose sight of the dangers we face while debate continues over the President's requests for authorization to commit the military forces of the U.S. against Communist aggression in the Middle East, and the right to spend free of restrictions $200m. for special aid projects there.

Brooks No Delay

I believe there is more to be lost than gained in the present world situation by too long a delay in supporting the President's requests. We must understand that a commitment to oppose open aggression and the pouring in of piecemeal aid to the Middle East, while urgently and immediately necessary, would not get to the roots of the troubles there.

Too long a discussion about the President's proposals, no matter how valid the criticism of them may seem, could lead to two unfortunate results:

- Final endorsement of the President's request, if too long delayed and too fiercely debated, may lead to the wrong and risky assumption that these proposals are the only measures needed to safeguard the peace of the Middle East. The fact is that armed conflict may explode at any time if the control of the Suez Canal is not speedily and equitably worked out, and if the Israel-Arab boundary disputes are not settled, and if the shipment of arms by Russia to this area is not stopped forthwith.
- The second danger in delay in approving the President's requests is that we may be led to overlook the fact that no peace is possible in the Middle East until we tackle the overall problem of economic development and cooperation between all the nations in that area. Until we succeed in making it possible for those nations to provide a higher standard of living for all the people by wiping out the terrible poverty, disease and primitive living conditions, they will continue to be open prey to Communist designs. The resources and wealth of these areas, provided by the technical know-how and skill of our experts and used primarily for the benefit of these peoples themselves, would do much to restore this ancient cradle of civilization to its former place as a bulwark of peace.

I was glad to see that the House, under the able and resolute leadership of Speaker Rayburn and Congressman Gordon, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, had already acted in approving the President's announced programme. And if I were in the Senate today, I would urge speedy approval of the President's requests in order to clear the way for the equally urgent measures that the Administration ought to take to prevent war in the Middle East.

The recent hearings before the joint Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees did serve a useful purpose in shedding some light on the still evolving foreign policy of this Administration.

And I think, too, it is a good thing that the Senate has decided to review our Middle East policy for the last ten years. I particularly welcome a study of what transpired during the years of my Administration from 1946 to 1952.

One of the things this study will show is how we dealt with the threat of Russian imperialism and how we worked in close relationship with our friends and Allies. It should bring to light how we carried out a true bipartisan policy by keeping the leaders of both parties in Congress equally and fully informed. Even during the Republican 80th Congress we were able to get through important foreign policy legislation, because we kept Congressional leaders informed in advance and sought their collaboration in framing legislation.

It seems to me that at this late date it serves no purpose to prolong discussion about whether the President does not already possess the powers for using American troops whether he feels the security of the U.S. is endangered. I, for one, am certain he has that power under the Constitution. But since he has specifically asked Congress to go on record with its support, Congress ought to let him have it, lest Russia, and some Middle East nations, misjudge this hesitation as an indication of division of America's purpose and will to safeguard the peace and the common interests of the free world.

Confidence Shaken

I can understand certain hostility in Congress, because the Administration previously had misjudged the situation, making unwarranted and optimistic statements. And I can understand the voiced resentment by some of the Senators because of the failure of the Administration properly to take them into their confidence before publicly requesting their endorsement of a major shift in policy. This even led to an excessive bid by some members of Congress to have revealed to them certain secret diplomatic correspondence. This is not always possible, or even desirable, if we are to conduct intimate and frank discussions and negotiations with other powers.

But I think we ought to get the President's proposals out of the way since there is not much more time for getting at the other immediate sources of danger.

"STOP! HAVEN'T YOU HEARD OF THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS?"

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'Regime Completely Divorced from Public Opinion'

FIRE DOWN BELOW IN PERSIA

By L. P. ELWELL SUTTON

NATIONALISM is astir in Persia, and revolutionary activity is taking place behind a facade.

On paper and on record Persia has, from the point of view of Anglo-American policy, a satisfactory government. Since the removal of Dr. Mossadegh in 1953, it has restored the south Persian oil industry to the international petroleum cartel, it has collaborated in the erection of the "northern tier" defence line, notably by the signature of the Baghdad Pact, and it followed the Anglo-American — or at least the American — line over the Suez Canal question. How deep, in fact, does this subservience to the Western block actually go? The answer emerges after talks with Persians of all classes, from Cabinet Ministers and journalists to shopkeepers, *mollas* (priests) and oil technicians.

Suez Crisis

So far as the Suez question was concerned, there could be no doubt even then where their sympathies lay; even the hazards of a police State could not bottle up the feelings of excitement and tension, the alarm and incredulity at British threats of war, the admiration for Egyptian daring. "It's Abadan all over again," was the frequent comment. Would Nasser succeed where Mossadegh failed? There was something heartening to Persians in the spectacle of another Middle Eastern country defying the great Powers as they themselves had done five years before. The fight, it seemed, was still on.

How was it that the Persian Government was so little influenced by this popular attitude? It was impossible to escape the feeling that there has rarely been in Persia, since the granting of the Constitution 50 years ago, a governing regime so completely divorced from almost every shade of public opinion. The reasons for this must be sought in the circumstances that brought it to power. Its predecessor, a popular Government flouting the economic might of the West, was overthrown by a military coup d'etat openly backed by American diplomatic, financial and military aid. Since then, American support has been lavished on the Persian Government on the most grandiose scale. Financially, Persia is heavily and irrevocably indebted to the U.S. Large American missions of officers and men advise the armed forces and the police. American advisers are attached to every Ministry, and American World Bank officials watch carefully over the activities of the Plan Organisation. All the international agencies are at work, and semi-official concerns like the Near East Foundation and the Ford Foundation add their quota. More than 100 American officials work in the huge new Point-Four building in Teheran — to say nothing of the many branches throughout the country. Americans have reorganized the educational system. American cars, cosmetics and refrigerators fill the shops. An American firm has entered the Persian publishing field. Even the Seventh Day Adventists have opened a large church in a fashionable quarter of Teheran.

Disillusion and Despair

But all this well-meant activity is doing nothing to remove the legacy of resentment, disillusion and despair left by the violent events of August, 1953. The ensuing weeks and months were dominated by the one word *enfequam* — revenge; revenge for the Shah and his family, angered at the humiliation of those August days, when his statues were torn down and defaced, and crowds shouted for a republic; for the army and the police determined to prove their undivided loyalty to the sovereign; for the professional politicians, fearful of missing the scramble for the right bandwagon; and behind them all, for Western diplomacy and the international petroleum cartel with their black memories of the Abadan defeat and Mossadegh's successful singeing of their beards.

Martial law, proclaimed in August, 1953, still rules. Political parties have virtually ceased to exist; and the electorate has so little confidence in the impartiality of its rulers that the majority did not even trouble to vote at the elections last year. The content of newspapers is strictly controlled — by direct instruction, by judicious allocation of official advertising, by interrogation and persecution of erring editors and journalists, by withholding licences to publish, and, when necessary, by suppression and confiscation.

Is the picture, then, an entirely negative one? The Prime Minister, Hosein Ala, spoke to me enthusiastically of his Government's plans. But much of the activity is still negative. It is an age of campaigns in Persia — campaigns against corruption in the civil service, against illiteracy, against opium, and above all against pessimism and despair. Every radio programme, every newspaper, carries its quota of "pep talks" designed to overcome what even the authorities have to admit is the prevailing atmosphere of gloom and cynicism. Intellectual inquiry and scepticism is attacked as near-treason. All the emphasis is on the good times that lie ahead, on the achievements that the next few weeks or months or years are to bring.

But public confidence has so far failed to respond. New plans are discounted, with stories of confusion and intrigue in the administration; and for spice to the dish there are the innumerable circumstantial accounts of corruption and dishonesty, and above all of subservience to foreign political and commercial interests. Building contracts, wheat imports, road construction, new cinemas, Pepsi-Cola — the finger of scandal does not spare even Court and Cabinet.

Little Trust

No one is trusted, no matter what his past record. The proved patriot is thumbed down with the brazen scoundrel. Abol-Hassan Ebtehaj, the harassed head of the vast Seven-Year Plan Organization, complained to me bitterly of his countrymen's refusal to accept honest and patriotic motives at their face value, and their assumption that sincerity could only be a cover for self-aggrandizement. *N'i parisme* — "The horseshoe is upside down," says a Persian proverb; nothing is as it appears to be.

Persian nationalism is still the major force in the country, whatever the surface may suggest. The great weakness of the present regime is that it has been unwilling, or unable, to cooperate with and lead this popular movement. In 1953 the Shah could have chosen this difficult and distasteful, but in the long run rewarding role. His advisers, however, opted for the quicker short-cut of stabilizing the throne on a basis of military and foreign support. Most of Persia's present troubles stem from this fatal choice. The "liberalization" of the regime by the substitution of Hosein Ala for General Zahedi has been a failure.

The regime's combination of inefficiency, corruption and intrigue and terrorism has alienated the honest men who might have collaborated with it. In spite of American aid and the Seven-Year Plan, the economic situation is nearly desperate. Poverty in the villages is driving the peasants into the towns, where unemployment and destitution are rife. Urban workers and middle-classes are crushed by a soaring cost of living, and most salaried men have to supplement their incomes with spare-time work. Among the intellectuals resentment is strong against the oppressive atmosphere of a police regime where no one is safe from arbitrary arrest and no man is free to say or write what he thinks.

Opposition Organized

It is quite evident that revolutionary activity is continuing behind the facade. The Tudeh Party is said to have been completely broken up, and certainly many of its one-time leaders are dead or in exile, but the Tudeh army officers' organization, in prison and out, still hangs together and even publishes a monthly magazine — full, of course, of well-phrased disavowals of Communist principles. The Iran Party, the core of Mossadegh's following, is alive and organized, and government circles were flustered recently by the discovery that 200 high officials of the Plan Organization were active Party members.

Middle Eastern and Asian nationalism is not something artificially stimulated, but an authentic popular movement, and when it bursts out in Persia the first sufferers are likely to be foreign governments and commercial organizations. Already the revulsion of popular feeling over Suez is straining the links of the Baghdad Pact. Public opinion in Persia grows more and more suspicious that the "northern tier" is only meant to defend Western interests and not Persia herself, that American aid is aimed more at turning Persia into a strategic base than at raising the standard of living of the people.

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Unease and Alarm in the U.S.S.R.

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON (OFNS).—THE only deduction that can be made with certainty about the recent proceedings in Moscow is that the Soviet leadership is still quite remarkably unsure of itself and groping in its policies.

Some uncertainty one would expect. Although the Hungarian rising has been suppressed, the Russians know better than anyone else the price that has had to be paid for its suppression. Although the Poles have been retained within the Soviet sphere, Moscow has had to make concessions to them which can never be taken back without a major military campaign. Although the remaining "loyal" satellites are quiet, Moscow has had to buy this quiescence at the cost of abandoning a great economic design.

At home, too, the leadership is on the defensive — now not only, as for so long, against the peasants, but also against the most valuable and active-minded section of Soviet youth. Increasingly too it has to keep its eye on the mood of the factory workers.

Outside Europe, the Kremlin's recent policies, although damaging to Britain and France, have brought America into the Middle East and strengthened American appeal to Asia. The somewhat hysterical renewal of the old campaign to isolate America is a proof of the unease and alarm this new development has caused in Moscow.

All this was bound to make the leadership feel unsure; but it was not enough, one would have said, to make them display uncertainty so publicly for all to see, as, for example, in the sacking of Mr. Dmitri Shepilov from the Foreign Ministry.

Sinking Differences

The picture presented to the outside world until a few weeks ago was that of a Government huddling together for mutual strength and confidence, and sinking its own differences in the interests of presenting a united front to an unsympathetic and suddenly dangerous outside world. Now, on the occasion of the recent sitting of the Supreme Soviet, as rarely before, it was desirable to close the ranks and emphasize the unanimity of the collective. And this has in fact been a major preoccupation ever since the defiance of the Poles in October last year.

It was the "collective" that descended on Warsaw to bully the Poles into submission. It was the "collective" which made the spectacular retreat. And no matter what recriminations went on in private, not an echo of these was allowed to escape outside.

We have to ask how serious the differences are which have led to the sacking of Mr. Shepilov. He was intimately connected with the whole Middle Eastern policy, which, starting with the Egyptian arms deal, has ended by bringing America into the Middle East, with the Eisenhower Doctrine. Almost his last act as Foreign Minister was to arraign the U.S. before the U.N. on an idiotic charge — an action which could only end in a diplomatic reverse for the Soviet Union.

But the failure of a policy would not be enough to account for the sudden dismissal of a man who, only a few days before, had spoken in the Supreme Soviet, at great length, and apparently with all the weight and authority of the higher leadership behind him as the voice of the Kremlin in the international sphere. If Shepilov had merely disappointed his colleagues with his policies they would have found a less spectacular way of easing him out.

Still Has Power

Nor is his departure from the Foreign Ministry necessarily a sign of disgrace. By returning to the Party Secretariat he has moved back into a position of great authority and power. It could even be argued that in view of the chaos in which the party's ideology now finds itself, with whole generations showing a mood of disorientation, Shepilov has been taken back to strengthen party discipline and teaching. But for me the obvious explanation still seems the most likely one.

Shepilov is an out-and-out Khrushchev man. Khrushchev had to work hard for some time before getting him accepted as Foreign Secretary in place of Vyacheslav Molotov. It will be remembered that on several of his major excursions into the outside world Khrushchev took Shepilov with him as a kind of private foreign adviser. Once he had become Foreign Secretary it became the easiest thing in the world for Khrushchev to influence the day-to-day working of foreign policy decisions through his protege. The removal of Shepilov by the "collective" and the substitution of a party amateur by a professional diplomat reared in the Molotov tradition breaks the close personal link between the First Secretary of the Party and the Foreign Secretary of the Union.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko will be able executive of policies reached jointly and formally by the collective leadership — the power and reality of which has thus been strengthened, not weakened. This does not mean that Molotov has necessarily made a dramatic comeback, or that Khrushchev is necessarily on his way out as a great power in the land.

It does mean that Khrushchev's tendency to transcend the collective and act on his own has been checked in one important sphere. It is clear that the Khrushchev-Shepilov foreign policy has failed in some at least of its aspects, and their colleagues are aware of this. The removal of Shepilov shows the strength of others besides Khrushchev — including not only Molotov, but Georgi Malenkov, Anastas Mikoyan and other less familiar names.

THE INTERVENTION

By LAZAR GOLDHABER

WEALTHY Moslems in Cairo do not take the Koranic ban on alcohol very seriously. Drunken Moslems, however, are very rare in the land of the Nile. Compared with the percentage of drunken troops in the Egyptian Metropolis on one New Year's eve in World War II, the total annual consumption of alcohol in the whole of Egypt is insignificant.

But I remember very vividly how, during a malaria outbreak in Upper Egypt in 1943, the consumption of whisky soared up in the higher social circles in direct proportion to the spread of the infection. Some Egyptian doctor — I think it was Nahas Pasha's personal physician — declared that the virus would not penetrate a human organism flooded by alcohol. That filled the bars with frightened effendis after a rumour spread that the disease had already taken a toll of a quarter of a million victims.

Nevertheless, I was able to carry on my soldier's sightseeing tour to Luxor and Assuan. This time I was escorting 30 South Africans. I waited with the sergeant-major on the Cairo railway platform, impatiently expecting the delivery of 30 dinner baskets I had ordered. Those failed to arrive, however, and whenever I telephoned the line was busy.

As the train started to move, I jumped into the last carriage. I looked for the headwaiter of the dining car and told him of my mishap, asking him to reserve 30 dinners for my men. He made a long face. Out of friendliness — I was a permanent client of his — he confided to me that both services had already been booked up, the first by Nahas Pasha who intended to dine with a group of friends, the second by a Red Crescent Commission.

"What happened?" I asked, on the verge of despair, for although soldiers are the most grateful of tourists, they have a bad sense of humour as far as gastronomy is concerned.

"It's on account of the malaria," he replied. "The first group wants to win popularity among the people before the elections and the second travels in order to inspect the affected villages, to report on the way the relief funds are spent."

"That's terrible," I said, meaning my fate when the soldiers would feel the pangs of hunger. "Can't you help me out with sandwiches at least?"

"Impossible," he stated categorically.

A South African soldier cornered me. "Almost dinner-time," he said, looking at his watch. "Fellows down there sent me to tell you we're hungry."

"Your dinner is being prepared," I reassured him. "Just a little while—" Cold perspiration wetted my forehead.

Suddenly I saw a fat little man making his way tottering-ly through the rocking passage way. It was Bakri, of the Ministry of Tourism, a mixture of secretary, purchasing agent and price controller. His boss was Saddik Bey, organiser of the Red Crescent Commission. I told him what had happened, but he regretted he was unable to help me. He went on and I noticed that he was having a difficult time keeping his balance.

"Well, how's tricks?"

It was the sergeant major. "My God," he exclaimed. "A beautiful young nurse took me with her to the luxury coach. I never saw such a lavish, gorgeous banquet in all my life. All this, of course, to help the poor, miserable victims of malaria. By the way — strictly between us — I believe I've seen our 30 dinner baskets there!"

"Aha," I said. My brain started working. I seemed to understand everything. Here was the reason for Bakri's rudeness. Our 30 dinner baskets had been delivered to him, together with the provisions for the Red Crescent Commission. Afraid to lose his job, he had been afraid to admit it. But why should those soldiers tear me to pieces on account of his oversight?

I knew what to do. I would get those baskets if I had to mobilize the Prime Ministry of Egypt to get them.

Nahas Pasha would soon come out of the dining car. He and Saddik Bey hated each other. It would be easy. "Your Excellency," I said when I saw the Premier approach. "May I ask you for a humanitarian intervention?"

He stopped and glared.

"By mistake, Sir, Saddik Bey received the provision of 30 South African soldiers travelling on this train. They are unaware of it."

"What has that got to do with me?" the Pasha asked impatiently.

"I wanted to suggest, Your Excellency, that you permit the soldiers to have their dinner in the dining car, for the second service."

"Who keeps them from doing so?"

"Saddik Bey. He has hocked the whole service for his Red Crescent Commission."

"That's bad. Shall I convene a Cabinet meeting on this matter?"

"Would it perhaps be possible, through your kind intervention, to get back the 30 dinner baskets for which I have paid?"

"In Allah's name, we'll see what we can do."

As we drew near the luxury coach where the Red Crescent people travelled on their mission of mercy, a cacophony of jazz tunes, merry laughter, singing and speech-making reached our ears.

"Call my wife outside," the Pasha told one of the guards.

She appeared a moment later, her face flushed, a cigarette coquettishly stuck between her painted lips.

He explained the position to her, pointing at me, while I kept at a distance.

She laughed in wild amusement.

"Did he have to ask for your intervention for *that*?"

In the doorway appeared the flustered figure of Saddik Bey, who tried to draw the Pasha inside by his buttonhole. The Pasha freed himself by slapping him on the fist angrily.

"Your soldiers can have the whole second service for themselves," he remarked, casting a significant glance at me. "My intervention was quite unnecessary. As you see, these people could hardly walk the four carriages separating them from the dining car."

CUTTING RED TAPE

By EPHRAIM KISHON

IT all started with Mr. Salah Shabetai of the Yemenite quarter receiving a sharp note from the Municipal Engineering Department telling him to tear down the shack he had erected without a building permit in his garden, failure to do which would force the authorities to take appropriate action.

But Mr. Shabetai is a man whose resourcefulness is surpassed only by his sagacity, he therefore immediately applied to the Municipality for a retroactive building permit. The reply he got was blunt and matter-of-fact: first demolish, then — perhaps — a permit.

Mr. Shabetai called on the maid of the Engineering Department chief's sister-in-law and applied pressure — but in vain; and not only that, but

he was notified of the exact date when the Municipal pick and crowbar boys would descend on him and play havoc with his shack.

For a few days nothing happened, but 48 hours before the fateful deadline there arrived at the Municipality a note from Mr. Shabetai, stating that unless the Municipality agreed to withdraw the demolition order, Mr. Shabetai would be forced to ask for the help of Russian volunteers. Attached to the note were copies of an exchange of letters between Mr. Shabetai and Marshal Bulganin:

Dear Marshal,

Would you please send over a few volunteers to protect me against the outrages of the Municipality.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Yours faithfully:
(signd.) S. SHABETAI

To Mr. S. Shabetai, greetings!

I read your undated letter with great interest. The Soviet Union, as leader of the Camp of Peace, is always ready to throw its tremendous force behind a just cause.

Offices "For the Rescue of Salah Shabetai" have been set up all over Russia, and so far 12 million technicians have registered and are ready for action at a moment's notice.

Looking forward to your reply, I am

Yours as ever:
(signd.) N. BULGANIN.

The letters sparked a galloping panic at the Municipal Engineering Department. The Municipal Council was summoned to an emergency session and after eight hours of deliberations a phone call was made to the American Embassy. After a very brief conversation it was unanimously decided to invite Mr. Shabetai and notify him that the demolition order had been revoked, but that he would have to pay a symbolic fine.

Mr. Shabetai, however, threatened to call at the Soviet Embassy, and the symbolic fine was therefore waived. Salah Shabetai then dispatched a second note to Marshal Bulganin, notifying him that for the time being there would not be any need for the volunteers. He forwarded a copy of the note to the Engineering Department.

The Salah Shabetai Rescue Offices in the Soviet Union were closed. The Municipality again breathed freely. Life returned to normal.

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PELTOURS

TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: FEB. 24 — MARCH 2, 1957

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Feb. 24	09.00	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	11.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	12.00	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
MON. Feb. 25	09.00	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	10.35	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
TUE. Feb. 26	06.30	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	08.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	09.30	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	10.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	10.30	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Feb. 27	09.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Paris
THU. Feb. 28	09.30	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	09.45	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	09.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	09.10	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	10.15	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	10.30	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. March 1	07.15	EL AL	Istanbul
	10.35	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

THU. Feb. 28	10.30	CYPRAIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

TUESDAY,	Feb. 26 s.s.	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
WEDNESDAY,	Feb. 27 s.s.	ARTSA	Genoa, Marseilles

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv: 32 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel. 4286/7 & 66774/5
Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4238/9
Haifa: 62 Ha'atzmaut Road, Tel. 4581/2
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 294
Ramat Gan: 39 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 71285

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THE CONTEST

Compile from the letters דוד שבא מירושת the maximum number of Hebrew words. Prizes will be awarded to those who succeed in compiling the largest number of words.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1) The number of letters in each word is not limited. (Words of two letters or more are acceptable.)
2) Proper names and abbreviations are not acceptable.
3) Words whose spelling and pronunciation are the same, are considered as one word. (For example בגד meaning clothing and בגד meaning treachery.)
4) The words should be hand- or typewritten, neatly and legibly. Words of the same spelling, but different pronunciation should be vocalised.
5) Write on one side of the page only. Write your name and address on each sheet. Clip all sheets together.
6) Attach to list either cash, stamps, cheque or postal money order in the amount of 500 prutot, payable to "Miromit," to cover administrative expenses.
7) Mail or deliver list of words in sealed envelope to "Miromit," 106 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv. Mark envelope "Word Contest."
8) Only lists received at the above address before Friday, March 8, 1957, will be eligible for the contest.
9) In the case of a tie, additional contests will be arranged to determine the ultimate winners.
10) The decisions of the judges in naming the winners are final and binding. No questions, written or oral, regarding the Contest are to be put to the judges or directors of "Miromit."
11) Participation in this contest is forbidden to "Miromit" and "Miromit" directors and employees and their families, to the judges and their families and to the directors and employees of the Gordon Lewenscha Avion Advertising Agency, and their families.
12) Judges of the Contest:

a) Mr. J.M. MARGOLITH, Chairman—Editor of "Everyday Hebrew" of Kol Yisrael
b) Mr. M. SCHIFF—Author
c) Mr. A. SHAMIR—Journalist

MIROMIT 106 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

AVIATION COLUMN

OVER THE POLE WITH S.A.S.

By "AIRBORNE"

A RADAR-equipped DC-7C airliner of the Scandinavian Airlines System is due to leave Copenhagen on Sunday for a flight round the world in 90 hours. The Global Express will open the S.A.S. route from Copenhagen to Tokyo straight over the Pole and then fly back to the Danish capital circling the globe on the present S.A.S. route via Southeast Asia and Europe. It will have spanned 29,200 kms. in just over three days.

Passengers will include a special Scandinavian scientific team completing the first round-the-world study of cosmic rays, as well as Mr. Willy Badian, of Orient Lloyd, who won the Israel heat of the world-wide Polar quiz for which the world's travel agents competed in order to gain entitlement to membership of the inaugural flight.

A network of special radio stations — including several built by S.A.S. — will keep a round-the-clock flight watch along the Copenhagen-Tokyo route over the North Pole. Five of the stations are equipped with ground wave antennae. Transmission from these cannot be "blacked out" by atmospheric disturbances caused by sun spots.

Radio Stations

In order to create this service S.A.S. built a complete radio station at Andenes, on the northwestern tip of Norway, above the Arctic Circle, supplied equipment for another transmitter at Isfjord at Spitzbergen, co-operated in enlarging the Canadian Government station at Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island and, in co-operation with Wien Alaska Airlines, constructed a transmitter at Point Barrow on the most northern tip of Alaska. Denmark helped by building two new stations in Greenland.

The flight will also be backed by a chain of civilian and military airports which will flank the entire length of the S.A.S. one-stop route between Copenhagen and Tokyo. At no point on the 12,800-km. route will the Global Express be more than two and a half hours' flying time from one of these airports. This will mean that with one stop only at Anchorage, Alaska, travel time between Europe and Japan will be cut from two days to 30 hours.

Passengers on the inaugural flight will eat a North Pole dinner just as the plane passes over the earth's pivot. Where explorers died of exposure and starvation, airborne travellers will feast on Caviar, Turtle Soup, Lobster en Bellevue, Roast of Beef Perigourdine and drink one of the world's great champagnes, Pommery Brut '49.

COPENHAGEN—TOKYO RUN has been cut from 9,000 to 7,000 nautical miles by the new S.A.S. flight over the North Pole, which will cover the distance in a little over 70 hours.

And they will be in a beautifully warmed airconditioned, pressurized saloon. To make things even more convivial, a feature of this route will be the S.A.S. Polar-short-cut cocktail which will be the winning entry of a world-wide bartenders' championship contest.

Quite apart from the champagne and cocktails, passengers will have this additional factor to confuse their wits. Everybody's watch will be right — or wrong — at the Pole. On March 21 the sun comes up at the Pole and for the next six months it's always high noon there. On September 21, the sun goes down up there and for half a year it is always midnight. In between it is also any other time, or all the times in the world put together, or no time at all. This is because all the meridians in the world—the south-north lines of longitude that mark off the earth's time zones—converge at the North Pole. Thus time, as the rest of the world measures it, simply stops.

Aerial Bicycles

FASCINATING vistas of popular aerial travel are opened up by the development of the one-man helicopter (pictured above) now being tried out as a practical proposition by the U.S. Navy.

Known for the present as the XROE-1, this rotorcycle is designed to be collapsed into a small package for easy transportation or parachute drop, and quick assembly.

The machine weighs barely more than 100 kilograms and is powered with a Nelson four-cylinder opposed, two-cycle, aircooled petrol engine, manufactured by Barmotive Products Inc. A single rotor, seven metres in diameter, located just above the pilot's head, provides lift, with a small tail rotor located on a tubular boom compensating for torque.

Collapsible rotorcycle shown above is the first step to achieving Icarus' ideal of winged flight.

The entire aircraft is held together by quick release pins and may be assembled by one person in less than ten minutes.

Although not literally a strap-on-back rotorcycle, the XROE-1 comes close to this idea. The pilot sits on what appears to be a bicycle seat, with the engine just behind his back. The U.S. Marines would use the XROE for observation, liaison and small unit tactical measures.

Hiller Helicopters was one of the two firms selected in 1954 to design and build a collapsible one-man rotorcycle under contract with the U.S. Navy, and XROE-1 is the happy result. The flying platform built by the same firm has been featured in this column.

Contrast at the Artists House

ABSHALOM Okshi, now exhibiting at the Jerusalem Artists House, is an almost orthodox Abstractionist. In contrast to his immediate predecessor, Kahana, however, this extremely gifted painter of Yemenite descent has not yet developed a style clearly his own. Reminiscences of most of the important members of the "New Horizons" are recognizable in many of the far too many paintings in this far too comprehensive one-man show.

Apart from some pleasant and nearly representational landscapes in gouache, the pictures of Okshi clearly fall into three distinct groups.

Prominent is a series of highly stylized semi-religious pictures. Here, taking his cue from Chagall, Okshi uses the crucifixion as a symbol of Jewish suffering. To do so is sloppy thinking of the worst description. Ethically, the martyrdom of the Jew has little in common with the Christian idea of the voluntary self-sacrifice.

Granted, an art critic needn't bother about iconography, still, it seems high time to repudiate this new fashion of a Judeo-Christian melange in symbolic painting. At its best, it leaves a muddy taste, and here we have it at its worst: does Okshi paint a red horse, transfixed on the cross, because in the miniatures of 13th-century Haggadot the Jews often have animal heads? This is not "Primitive Art by a naive Yemenite" but an abomination in the worst taste.

In the second group of Okshi's compositions the recognizable elements are hunting scenes lifted from primitive rock-drawings. The third group is straight abstract, built of conglomerations of coloured squares. Here Okshi's pronounced talent as a colourist comes out best. These compositions could serve as excellent designs for decorative wall-mosaics.

It is not easy to arrive at a final assessment of Okshi's work. No doubt, he has the gift of painting fine pictures of his own. But, to do so, he will have to get rid of his deep-rooted respect for fake intellectualism. There is almost every latter-day ism in Okshi's art, but not the slightest trace of his great and enviable Yemenite heritage.

Architect Romancer

IT would be difficult to imagine a stronger contrast than the one between Okshi's abstractions and David Witmann's romantic architecture. Witmann, simultaneously exhibiting at the Artists House, is an architect whose hobby is landscape painting. The result, however, is absolutely professional: coloured drawings that are most accomplished and really pleasing.

Witmann's understanding of historical architecture comes out in his vedutes. He is clearly a disciple of the early 19th century travel-etchers who always added a little bit of self-invented romantic spice to their vistas. In Witmann's work such enjoyable overemphasis is derived from his grasp of the architectural roots of his motifs. Many of his Acre architectures look like forgotten corners of Venice, and his mosques are more of Asia Minor than of Israel. But every single one of his landscapes is decorative and tasteful and tells its story well. David Witmann could illustrate an antiquarian guide to Israel extremely well.

Schatz Drawings

BEZALEL Schatz illustrations to Miller's "Half Past Midnight," now exhibited at the Artists House, were reviewed in these columns when first shown in Tel Aviv. They are extremely clever, highly sophisticated, and often of an almost classic purity of line. In any case, they refute the fallacy of the Philistine accusation that modernists "paint that way, because they cannot draw."

Th. F. M.

Dutch Graphic Art Shown at Hazorea

WILFRID Israel House, Hazorea, is presenting an exhibition of contemporary Dutch graphic art (lithographs, lino cuts and woodcuts) sponsored by the Netherlands Government.

The exhibits fall roughly into two groups. The Realists give up work like Daiencord's stark "Gasworks" (an obvious theme, of course); Lastester's "Fleeing Woman" contrasting the terrified mother with the placidly serene baby on her knee; the inertia permeating Berserik's "Siesta" and "Visit" (the latter amounting to a complete short story); Wieger's female "Heads," where not only each feature but also the very concavity or convexity of the profile have their meaning; and the quasi-anthropomorphism in the vacant garden furniture of Citroen's "White Chairs."

The second group seems to descend directly from De Stijl's insistence on essentials. In all of them, Disberg's "Scorpion" and "Cat" or Den Dikkenboer's "Still Life with Fruit," there is an economy of detail which stresses significant emptiness. Dideren's "Crashed Aeroplanes" might have been done in collage. In Escher's "Ribbons" surrealism takes a novel turn.

Generally, the whole show demonstrates great care and polish in working out the subject and a tendency to create when the artist has found a purpose, evidently a characteristic of most Northern peoples. One is struck by the artists' intensely serious attitude to life. (Timmer's rhythmically delineated animals and birds and Reuter's heraldic-like "Cock" are perhaps an exception).

Polish Books

THE Haifa Municipal Ethnological Museum is housing the Polish Book Exhibition but at the same time sticks to its own task by including specimens of Polish folk art, always pleasant to see because it belongs to a country where peasant production still influences urban creativeness.

As regards natural life, you can study the photograph of the bison with its image on postage stamps; and in architecture, you can examine the photographs of famous buildings or ferret out the similarity between the exteriors of the wooden synagogues and those of local churches; not to mention the many types of books which are the main object of the exhibition.

Art by the Aged

THE exhibition of the Old Age Association at the Engineer's and Architect's House includes 12 exhibitors presenting paintings, drawings, beaten metal and sculpture. The majority have only taken up art during the last few years or, if they had earlier training, have not practised it for some time past.

In some cases the standard attained is very fair, the best being Amdor's slightly Cubist drawings of Jerusalem and Acre which are structurally very strong. Another good draughtsman is Sonnenschein, who employs a Pointillist style, at times, for example in his sea scapes, catching the breath of peace.

I liked Feuerstein's watercolour "Thistles" and, of Rottenberg's pictures, I preferred the Primitivism of her Czech town and Kiryat Yam, both in oils. Somogi's street scenes possess a certain expansiveness and Horn's oils on cardboard could serve for calendars.

Blum, a watercolourist, turns out pleasant landscapes. Rosenbaum, who sends both watercolours and drawings, only took up art last year and, judged from "Bridge," might concentrate on conversation pieces.

Among the sculptors, Vas is responsible for a large array of miniatures in two different styles, both competent, the one tanagras or bas-reliefs demonstrating an understanding of form, the other the more spontaneous suggestion supplied by plant roots. Bogyo's clay nudes, tied to posts and entitled "In Memory of Hitler's Victims," are quite well done. Sternberg does beaten copper reliefs of landscapes, figures and animals, all in Romantic mood, and Peggy's wooden bas-reliefs depict Eastern European Jews; both artists are highly efficient.

An original and worthwhile venture.

H.

Food Supply Overtakes Birthrate

By EDWARD M. WAKIN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NANA).—

IN the desperate race between mushrooming population growth in Asia and increased food supplies, food won the victory in 1956, the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization reports.

The report, however, does not include Communist China, not an FAO member, where there were reports of famine in the past year, and where a phenomenal population growth is predicted.

The encouraging summary is also dwarfed by the prospect that 20 per cent more people will have to be fed in the area by 1970 — and 50 per cent more within 50 years. Such population growth "adds urgency to the agricultural and economic planning" of these countries, the FAO points out.

The report, which covers more than half of the world's 2,500 million people, finds that farm production increased 15 per cent since the last FAO regional conference in 1953. When allowance is made for population growth, the net production gain amounts to six per cent, over 1955, which compares favourably with the world-wide gain of three per cent in agricultural production. Taken separately, the 1956 figures confirm the area's higher increase of food over people.

FAO found that the countries in the area are stressing a series of highly selected national expansion plans. The U.N. agency looks upon itself as a "catalyst" which sparks progress and offers a common source of experience and know-how.

Country by country, the story of food is different. Some parts of India report spectacular increase in rice yields by using the Japanese method of cultivation. Ceylon gained by giving subsidies to small growers of tea. Key Indian villages are getting special assistance on animal husbandry.

The overall approach to the race against starvation in Asia breaks down into five practical parts:

- better cultivation and expansion of farm lands;
- land reform;
- expansion of farm credit;
- new crops and expanded livestock farming;
- community development projects.

The countries in the report have turned more and more to five- and six-year plans to improve the farming picture. Countries with such programmes include India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Japan, while Burma and the Philippines are making studies in that direction.

The job ahead for the Far East is reflected in a general comparison made by FAO. With half the world's population, the Far East has less than one third of the food production, while with about one-tenth of the world's population North America has over one-fifth of the food production.

The same comparison puts North American income from farm production at over four times that of the Far Eastern figure. The difference is dramatized by the fact that North American farmland acreage is almost the same as in the Far East.

In another report, the FAO calculated that the world's wardrobe is also growing, particularly in North America. The survey was based on the consumption by regions of the raw materials of clothing — cotton, wool and man-made fibres. More than 12m. tons of clothing raw materials were consumed by the world in 1956, the organization reported.

North America leads the clothes parade by as much as eight times over Asia and Africa and by twice as much as Western Europe. World consumption jumped four per cent in 1955 and continued increasing last year, when it climbed above a 1955 per capita consumption of 4.4 kgs.

Radio Review

Enter Political Satire

LAST Thursday's edition of Yitzhak Shimoni and Yisrael Gichon's monthly entertainment made enjoyable listening — and that, after all, is its object. It starts off with a swing, having been provided with an attractive signature tune, just suited to the requirements. This is sung by Moshe Berent, whose felicitous voice conveys youthful optimism — a pity there is nothing to parallel it in the spoken programmes.

The ingredients as usual were lavish. The group from Geva proved themselves an admirable troupe of their kind, with gusto and ingenuity. The musical selections and arrangements were attractive and well-chosen. The first humorous interlude was founded on last week's El Al birth and proved most amusing, although the pregnancy pun was overdone. This incorporated a little skit on political parties which was particularly welcome considering the hale with which they are so often surrounded. Back to music, Marc Lavry supplied us with a "Friendly Can-Can" as a tribute to France; this, of course, turned out to be not a can-can but a hora-hora.

Mordecai Priman, who has a pleasant radio personality, turned in a little song with a chorus that succeeded in adding to the atmosphere. The big disappointment was the satire on the Amos Ben Gurion-Shurat Hamitnadvim trial. I am not quite sure about the taste of this piece; I am about the weakness of its humour. It was unfortunate that this failure marred the otherwise all-round high standards.

One aspect of this programme is particularly commendable and that is the topical satire. A healthy laugh at our foibles, particularly in the political field, has long been needed, and this feature is to be congratulated for this long overdue innovation in our broadcasting programmes.

PETER Fryve's series does not wear too well. There is a great deal of Mr. Fryve, including his mannerisms and hearty laughter. On the other hand, he has a feeling for the dramatic and noses up effects that would escape most of our producers. There tends to be a lot of talk about nothing, much of it with Yoseph Tarragan, who is not one of my favourite radio voices. The programme on Kiryat Gat a few weeks ago palled, especially with its threefold visit to a Tel Aviv café to keep on proving that no one knew anything about Kiryat Gat, a fact established in the first minutes of the programme.

This week we attended a kindergarten, which is apparently frequented by small Fryve. Children of course are infallible on the air, and they were here supplemented by an eloquent mother. Mr Fryve has the right idea in picking his participants, and they are at their best when he is least obtrusive. By the way, in his next programme (Sunday week), he is going to take us to jail (Massiyahu).

• • •

Azariah Rappaport has commenced a new series of late-night record programmes in a restful, pre-slumber mood. He has a nice voice, and the presentation is pleasant if not exceptional. The main danger here is to avoid sentimentality in the narration, whilst keeping in the mood of the music. Certainly, last week's broadcast was most effective. I fell asleep in the middle.

Pick of next week's listening: Dostoyevsky's "White Nights of St. Petersburg" (tonight at 7.40); The N.Y. Philharmonic under Bruno Walter plays Mozart (tonight at 9.15); Delibes: "Lakme" (tomorrow at 4); Ramat Gan Orchestra (tomorrow at 8.30); Beethoven's Archduke Trio (tomorrow at 9.30 p.m.); Youth feature on Oil (Sun. at 5.30); Oreg Forst in Bond Drive feature (Sun. at 10); Yova and Haim Pardo in South American folk-songs (Sun. at 10.30 p.m.); Music of Haim Alexander (Mon. at 10.15); "The Song Parade" (Tues. at 6; second programme); Schoenberg's "Refugee from Warsaw" (Tues. at 9.15); International Trade: a series of talks by Michael Michaeli (starting Weds. at 7.35); "Pro and Con" — Nationalization of Health Services (Thurs. at 7.35).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.): 6.55, 7.00 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. News: English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m. 2.15, 6.00 and 11.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Calisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Lilit Nagyar. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Light Classical Music (R). 1.30 "Kabalat Shabbat." 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Woman's Hour. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Bloch: "Schelomo" — Rhapsody for Cello & Orchestra (Soloist: Leonard Rose); Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 3 in D-minor ("Reformation," opus 107, Conductor: Arturo Toscanini). 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Songs. 7.40 "Personal Sketches." 8.10 Interlude. 8.15 "In the Arab World" — talk by Ben-Nathan. 8.35 Musical Miniatures. 8.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 9.15 Evening Concert: Works by Mozart, played by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bruno Walter: 1) Symphony No. 39 in A. K. 201; 2) Piano Concerto in E-flat-major, K. 449 (Soloist: Myra Hess); 3) Symphony No. 39 in E-flat-major, K. 543 (Recording made available by courtesy of U.S. Information Agency.) 10.30 Folk Dancing. 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Geminiani: Concerto Grosso in D, op. 3 No. 1; Bach: Concerto in C for Three Cembali and Orchestra; Elgar: Serenade for Strings, Op. 20 (Conductor: Anthony Collins). 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Light Music. 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.15 Light Music. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.30 "Stage and Screen." 1.45 "We Present Tonight." 3.15 Musical Matinee. 3.45 Story of the Week. 4.00 Opera: Delibes: "Lakme" — Act One. 5.05 "Art & Culture." 5.20 Shabbat Tunes. 5.40 Sritzon Studio. 7.15 "Guests in the Studio." 7.35 "Hamavdil and Motzeh Malka." 7.50 Questions and Answers — Shmuel Rosen. 8.30 Ramot Gan Chamber Orchestra: Conductor: Michael Taube; Soloist: Lorand Fenyves (Violin): Corelli: Concerto Grosso op. 6, No. 8: Honegger: Prelude, Arioso and Pugetto: Schubert: Adagio and Rondo for Violin and Strings. 9.30 Bible Reading — Metachim B' — Chapter 6. 9.40 Sport. 9.55 Newsreel. 9.30 Chamber Music: Beethoven: Trio No. 7 in B-flat-major ("Archduke"), op. 97, played by Pnina Salzmann (Piano), Zvi Haftel (Violin) and Daniel Hofmekler (Cello). 10.00 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
467, 469, 255, 48.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.8, 34.9 and 469 M.): Today: 1.45 "Light Fare." 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 2.25 Close Down. 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Review. 6.30 Hazel Scott (Piano), Eddie Grant (Light Organ). 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News-in-Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down. 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino—Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Mograbit. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (31.8 M.): Today: Programme to South Africa: 6.25 News. 6.30 The Week in the Knesset. 6.45 Readings for Shabbat: Vayakhel. 6.55 Hebrew Programme. 7.05 News in Yiddish Tomorrow. 6.25 News. 6.30 "Saturday Night Out." 6.45 Cantoral Interlude. 6.55 Yiddish Programme. 7.05 News in Yiddish.

Programme to the U.K. Today: 11.30 a.m. News. 11.35 Readings for Shabbat: Vayakhel. 11.45 6.30 "Saturday Night Out." 6.45 "Vistas of Israel" — Israel Folk Dances. 12.00 A visit to the Israel Motion Picture Studios at Herzliya. Tomorrow: 11.30 a.m. Sharon Tov. News, Programme Highlights. 11.40 The Week in the Knesset. 11.55 "Saturday Night Out." 12.10 "Melaveh Malka."

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 226 & 232 M.): 4.00 Opening. 4.02 Request Programme for Hospitals. 4.30 Greeting the Shabbat. 4.45 Encore — Wanda Landowska. 7.00 News. 7.10 Choir Tunes. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by: Cimarosa. 8. Schlesinger & Saint-Saens. 8.30 Ballet. 9.00 News. 9.15 "The Musical Show." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 Opening. 4.02 Songs. 4.30 "The Night following Shabbat" — Programme by the Military Chief Rabbinate. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Records for entertainment." 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 Pleasant Tune. 8.15 "Drums & Cymbals." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.83, 19.58, 25.53, 31.32 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. Today: News. News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press.

BRIDGE

THE EXPERT TOUCH

By JERUSALEMITE

S. A K
H. Q 10 6 5 3
D. K 5 3 2
C. 5 4

S. 8 7
H. A 4
D. A J 9 8 6 4
C. A J 9 3

THE above game, recently played in a match points duplicate in the U.S., figures prominently — and deservedly so — in the Bridge World. The East-West hands are purposely not shown, so as better to confront our readers with the intricacies of South's worries.

South landed in a six diamonds contract, the defending team passing throughout, and West played the king of clubs.

There are several ways of tackling this mess for an improbable win, of which the most obvious and most promising one is to play the ace of hearts, in the hope of dropping a lonely king. South consequently won the opening lead and immediately put down the heart ace; the king, however, failed to drop.

Most players would now throw in the sponge and muddle through to the bitter end, going one or two down as the case may be. But not so our hero. He figured out that this particular game would be played in three no trumps at the other tables, against the most likely lead of a spade. Three no trumps, again, would make only if declarer brought home all the five diamonds, because there would be no time left to set up a heart winner if diamonds failed; moreover, all Souths would invariably play "safe" for a drop of the diamond queen in preference to a finesse. *If diamonds did not break, the three no trumpers would be set.* His only chance, therefore, lay in finding an uneven split in diamonds and in limiting his set to one single trick.

Declarer therefore crossed over to dummy with the king of diamonds and took a finesse for the queen; West showed out, as expected, and South contentedly drew a third round of trumps. A heart was played next; West made his king and hurried to take the queen of clubs for a setting trick.

The full deal was:

S. A K
H. Q 10 6 5 4
D. K 5 3 2
C. 5 4

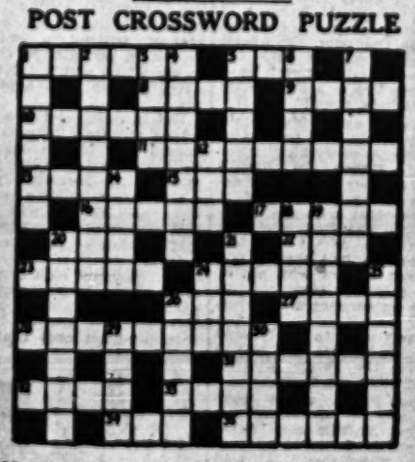
S. J 10 9 3 2
H. K J 7 3
D. 9
C. K Q 9 3

S. Q 6 5 4
H. 9 8
D. Q 10 7
C. 10 7 6 5

S. 8 7
H. A 4
D. A J 9 8 6 4
C. A J 9 3

As expected, most other Souths stayed out of the slam, settling down to three no trumps or five diamonds; but as they all played for a diamond split, none managed to bring home the bacon. Thus, the shrewd analysis of our particular South enabled him to join the ranks of the average field and to score, having gone one down on an unbiddable and impossible contract, a better-than-average 7½ match points out of 13.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. He's an agent. 5. One short rest. 8. Look both ways. 9. Widow's plant? 10. Famous ascent. 11. Amorous drink. 12. Worn by the sea? 15. Sailing outfit. 16. I scold in anger. 17. Father makes most of the gang quite idolatrous. 20. That's my boy! 22. Nothing off the stone, chum! 23. Sound arrangements. 24. The child gives me a turn. 26. Lately given up. 27. Man's animal? 28. Do they question the diners closely here? 31. They wander about making damson mixture. 32. Man of the Rock. 33. Look at his lordship! 34. Fourth letter. 35. This will have you guessing.

DOWN. — 1. It's a help. 2. Best of the battlers. 3. May feature in the ring. 4. Laboratory comebacks? 5. Shoot price, perhaps. 6. Get the idea of a small branch? 7. No acceptance. 13. Compete in the Viennese waltz contest. 14. I leave Ernie a bird. 18. Our ancestors? 19. The rules of hunting. 20. Beats everything. 21. Noble headpiece. 24. Excessive as well. 25. Nearer the mark. 29. A lot of nonsense. 29. He's proverbially drunk. 30. And some!

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Spread. 5. Spa. 8. Rail(way). 9. Road. 10. Reveal. 11. Stockship. 12. Emil. 15. Ink. 16 Levee. 17. Modes(ty). 20. Elf. 22 Roe. 23. (con)Crete. 24. Haven. 26. But. 27. Bill. 28. Davy Jones. 31. Ration. 32. Pier. 33. Reel. 34. Dad. 35. Rennie.

DOWN. — 1. Survey. 2. Revelle. 3. Arab. 4. Dallied. 5. Slack. 6. Arms. 7. Matinee. 12. One. 14. Left. 18. Oros. 19. De-minion. 21. Erratic. 21. Caterer. 24. Hun. 25. Plunge. 26. Board. 28. Yard. 30. Sale.

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Cocoa Bean Has Competitor

By Gerda L. Cohen

ONE wonders how humanity got along without chocolate until the historic year of 1857, when it was first manufactured — and one goes on a tour of Israel's chocolate factories expecting to find flags and festooning in celebration of the Tercentenary. What one finds instead is just as interesting.

The rich fragrance of chocolate wafts unexpectedly from a side road near Jaffa, where you would expect to smell only turpentine, mothballs and falafel. This road is still called Ra'anan after the embryonic chocolate factory purchased by a German immigrant 30 years ago. The portrait of Israel Lieber, black eyebrows stern over a white beard, gazed approvingly over his son's shoulder at the cabinet piled with rainbow tins of candy.

"We were the first, and people say we remain the best," said Moshe Lieber, offering a chip of bitter-sweet chocolate designed to woo the blase Brooklyn palate. "When the firm began it produced mainly for the Arabs." They liked fondants in fancy boxes with hearts on the lid. "When the German refugees arrived in 1933, we began to cater to a more refined taste." Since then, the public has become more sophisticated, demanding delicate flavours, a bizarre tang of burnt almond, or cherries in brandy.

The factory is all bits tacked on and walls shoved out during the 30 years. After the cocoa beans are shelled and roasted to exactly the right degree of brown, they pour into a press for extraction of the cocoa butter. This fat is later added to the powdered bean in order to create a mixture melting in the mouth. The residue from the press, which also contains about 20 per cent cocoa butter, is made into common or garden cocoa, unfortunately a Cinderella among the world's beverages. But the Rumanians like our cocoa, and so does Finland. Trade agreements cover its export. A shipment was being packed for Bucharest by Lieber.

The plant machinery ranged from big ladies which have been slowly churning liquid chocolate for years, to frightening little robots with centipede arms wrapping toffee at 200 kph. "We've built an extension to house our newest machine" said Mr. Lieber, pacing along a 32 metre oven. At one end, a brown river was glup-glupping into trays. At the other, embossed tablets of milk chocolate were being packed in tinfoil for Atlanta.

As Brazil has a trade agreement with Israel, the government imports Bahia beans which are rather acid, for allocation to the trade. But the flavour of chocolate depends on the blending of various types of bean. Therefore factories expend their foreign currency income on buying beans from British West Africa, main home of the cocoa bean. Only seven firms here actually produce chocolate from raw material, which they sell to about 100 small manufacturers for coating pralines, candy and wafer biscuits, (Lieber wafers, by the way, are much appreciated in Iceland.)

The biggest concern, Elite, opened eight years after Lieber came to Ra'anan Road. Mr. E. Fromchenko and his partners, who had a chocolate factory in Riga, brought their know-how to the sand dunes outside Ramat Gan. They enjoyed rural quiet as Tel Aviv had not ventured very far north from Allenby Road. They began in what was then considered a daringly modern plant — lots of window and cuboid exits. A storey has been added since, wings built and another block put up.

Compared with Lieber's higgledy-piggledy, rather endearing atmosphere, Elite is purposeful and go-ahead. An oil painting of Mr. Fromchenko, solid and unsmiling, presides over the board room. The machines really own the place, we suspect, and the cocoa-dusted workmen are always trying to keep up with them. Anyway, the din of the machines blotted out any attempt at time-wasting conversation.

Slapped and Beaten

A few mechanics prowl around with spanners in a large hall full of machinery. A fellow mixed cocoa cake with butter, his pitchfork increasing its resemblance to ploughed mud. This chocolate, after being beaten or slapped for 70 or 80 hours, pours through a hole in the floor direct into the trays of the cooking apparatus below. The extras — chopped peanuts, sugar and vanillin — are added to the liquid chocolate first.

As fresh milk cannot be used in manufacture, the firms import dried milk powder. Wrappers for the home market — usually featuring that inevitable cow — are printed on local paper, but customers abroad expect better quality. "Eye appeal" rates high in the supermarket displaying fifty kinds of milk block. Note that "Made in Israel" is printed very small on the wrapper back. All the exporters maintain that they want to succeed without sentimental sales.

Nevertheless, Passover orders account for a fair chunk of foreign trade, which last year reached 15 per cent of the larger firms' output. The Passover rush began two months ago with a general spring-clean of the plants. Rabbis adept at ferreting out the tiniest crumb took up their stand in the factories.

CeDe, the other major firm, has quickly achieved a name for its Passover chocolate abroad. Founded in 1940, CeDe had the good sense to pick an aristocratic trademark and stick to it, instead of having different ones for various items as other firms do. CeDe concentrated on a narrower range of products, rather than compete with the 1,000 items catalogued by Elite. Lieber listed 300. They both admitted that fewer types would smooth production — but "we must compete on the local market."

Chocolate's deadly rival, chewing gum, will soon celebrate its centenary. We can not view the prospect with joy, but must admit that Elite at any rate has earned dollars from those drugged masticating jaws. Last year, the firm introduced its gum in vending machines throughout England and France. You put threepence in the slot and out come five strips of O-Girl Gum, spearmint flavoured. The French prefer peppermint and black currant.

Even working double shift, Elite could not turn out enough chewing gum. Orders have arrived from Germany, a new outlet, and the firm plans to install vending machines all over Europe. A consignment of bubble gum camouflaged to resemble copper coins has attracted the untiring jaws of American youth. The cocoa bean had better look out: we hope it will be flourishing at the next tercentenary.

Problems of Feeding

By Hedy Symonds M.D., M.C.S.

ECONOMISTS have a comparatively easy time with any problem they encounter. They consider facts, draw direct conclusions and then expect the result which they have forecast. The errors which may creep in are not of their making, nor do they invalidate the results.

When we try to assess the reasons why feeding problems exist, we hardly ever encounter cases where the cause is physical. Why a mother has no breast-milk, why the baby won't take it when it is offered to him, why some children vomit or refuse to eat, why others eat to excess, all has little or nothing to do with the scarcity or abundance of food supplies. In fact quite paradoxical situations arise, such as in England during the war when food was much less plentiful than in peace-time, yet the population as a whole was better and more sensibly fed.

Eat to Live

The old adage that we must "eat to live, but should not live to eat" accepts feeding as essential to life, yet not as the only essential. Primeval man, whose main concern was how to obtain food, transferred much of his emotions to the physical process of getting food: his doubts, anxieties, his aggressive desires to prove himself superior to beasts and to increase his self-esteem by being able to provide food for himself and his family. Subsequently, as each man was able to divert his energies from getting food for himself, and created a world where some security of food supplies existed, the wife became the central figure with regard to nourishment.

Mother Earth, the bountiful mother, giving and generous is bound up with feminity and many a mother, to this day, attempts to prove her goodness through food and feeding.

When the mother insists on her child eating what she provides, and even uses cruelty forceful measures, such as holding the child's nose, punishments and threats, it is not because she feels herself to be such a good mother, but because she is extremely doubtful about it. To counter her own inner doubts, she forces the child to eat and thereby to prove that her doubts have no basis. Nor can the child ever eat enough, in fact, to remove her doubts, as these have an independent existence in the mother and recur regardless of what the external, real situation is.

No child that I know of has as yet starved himself to death in order to provoke the mother, but short of this many have gone underfed because the situation in the home was such that all negative emotions have centred on feeding. The child senses the mother's dual attitude, namely of wanting him to eat and of being afraid that he won't and, should occasion arise, he would be less than human if he did not exploit it. Another type of forcing which one has often seen, is in a relationship where the mother is afraid of every physical activity and, while curbing other outgoing efforts, constantly offers food in its place. It then seems to the child that the only "safe" thing to do is to eat. He acquires the mother's fears about jumping, climbing, running, fighting and learns to renounce these in favour of eating.

Balanced Attitude

The child who does not want to eat expresses his doubts about the quality of motherhood he has met with and his ambivalent attitude to life in general; the one who eats too much gets closer to the point where he lives only to eat. To arrive at a balanced attitude about food every mother with feeding problems would have to ask herself why she finds feeding so intensely, emotionally important and would even have to uncover some hidden motives which would explain her own behaviour to herself.

Heat in Winter

I HAVE long lived in the Mediterranean countries and I have found that almost nowhere has the heating problem ever been solved in buildings for middle-class and poorer people. Under the Romans, there were heating pipes which ran under the pavements; in later times there was only the sun.

In the winter, in order to get warm, one has to run after the sun and sit either in a park or a cafe or on the sunny side of a street, so that for one part of the day the problem is solved. But what about employees working in cold northern-exposure buildings? What about sales people standing all day long in open shops? What about the sick, and those who live in damp houses?

I have thought a great deal about how one could alleviate this handicap without having to rely on something like the specially built round or square stove of which there is an excellent example from Pompeii in the Naples National Museum. One time-tested method has been to heat the lower storeys, and especially the ground floors of all newly-built houses till all of the dampness disappears. This could be accomplished today by means of an electric heater which could be moved up and down on a strong iron stem, the way a cobra lifts it body up, along the floors and walls of all the rooms until they are dry.

In our times nothing is impossible for the electrical engineers. They could persuade builders and government departments supervising buildings to use this method so that those who have to live and work in those buildings are freed from rheumatic pains and illnesses.

Of course, any source of heat could be exploited instead of electricity for this purpose: petroleum, solar, nuclear or any other energy. What matters is to make it possible for people who live in the warmer areas to enjoy a little of that very necessary comfort, a little heat in wintertime.

SUNNY DAVIDSON
Lista de Correos,
Sevilla, Spain.

DOMESTIC LETTER BOX

NAMES

WITH reference to the letter printed by you on January 11, requesting the public to contribute warm clothing for the needy, and signed "Central Committee of American Settlers in Israel," we should like to point out, to avoid confusion, that this Committee has no relationship whatever to the "Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel." Our Association has not issued a similar appeal.

ABRAHAM COHEN
Executive Secretary,
Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel
Tel Aviv, January 23.

TO SMACK OR NOT

REGARDING the letter which appeared last week "Cruelty to Fish," I must state that live fish taken out of water do not suffocate easily. As my experience shows, when I bought fish and arrived home after an hour and a quarter, and put them in water after a few seconds they were as lively as ever. "A good swift smack on the head" kills them at once, while keeping them out of water means a slow agonizing death.

MRS. J. STEINER
Lydda, Feb. 4.

ABSORPTION REFRIGERATORS

SPRING and Summer are approaching and the question of using absorption type refrigerators is still unsolved. Why should the little man, who got his small, less expensive refrigerator at the price of great difficulties carry the greatest burden?

I don't believe that just these few thousand absorption refrigerators use so much current that it makes a great difference in our fuel economy. On the other hand, there are many consumers of fuel who are not subjected to any restrictions at all, e.g., the motorcyclist. And what about the private cars which have taken Saturday as their day of rest when they ordinarily don't use their cars in any case and so make no saving at all?

If we must reckon with every litre of fuel, then these restrictions should be shared equally by the whole nation.

"Absorption Refrigerator Owner"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, February 19.

THE coming Spring will find many of us in a rebellious mood, the 30 kwh. allowance for absorption refrigerators being in the nature of a joke. . . . Although we are charged an exorbitant rate for electric current, and all the recent increases and defence taxes are collected from us, will the Government continue to deny us the use of our supposedly "popular" refrigerators, on which, by the way, considerable "luxury tax" was taken? How long shall we continue to suffer this victimisation of the modest citizen whose limited means prevented him from buying the more expensive model, the electric current consumption of which, plus the defence tax, amounts to less than what we have to pay for the defence tax alone?

DAVID NAOR
Tel Aviv, February 2.

WE really feel discriminated against, as there are many people who have enough electricity allowance and do not even have to economise, while we cannot use our refrigerators in hot weather with our present allowance. . . .

MARGARET LEONARD
Jerusalem, February 19.

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

ALWAYS ready to believe what I read in the papers, I am inspired by an article in Friday's *Jerusalem Post* to start some home painting. Tell the Head of the House that I think I will start with the kitchen. Am tired of its bilious green with black patches from the kerosene era and bald patches under the windows from the pre-shutter era. Tell him I will paint it a cool pearly grey. He thinks it will look like a prison. I refrain from making odious comparisons and merely remark that stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage, which information he seems to regard as superfluous. Son says if I am putting bars up will I please put some in his room so that he can do early morning gymnastics.

•

WHEN I collect my paints, I achieved a delicate grey, an Ascot shade of the colour of the sky over Manchester, and, climbing up the ladder, I start on the left-hand corner of the ceiling. At once the paint brush drops half its load onto my head and shoulders and I see there is a lot more to painting than just slapping a brush about. I descend to find a suitable costume which consists of a discarded pair of overalls and a cap of the kind favoured by race-course touts and "wide boys." Where it came from I can't imagine as my acquaintance with these types is limited but I put it on, and trying not to think about the raffish look it gives me, I ascend once more.

•

THE ceiling is much more difficult to do than I had anticipated. Am obliged to contort myself into postures that I would have thought impossible for the human frame. Wish I could take another look at the Sistine Chapel. Feel I would appreciate it properly now.

•

PAINTING is delayed by the necessity to come off the ladder and prepare meals, look for lost books, untie difficult shoelaces, answer the door, the telephone, iron a ballet dress, and all the other little odds and ends that make a housewife's day so varied and fascinating even without painting. Naturally everything tastes of paint. Not excessively, just a flavouring and all the dishes and pans and passers through the kitchen are streaked with grey. Children do their bit on the walls as far as they can reach and kindly point out to me the bits on the ceiling that I missed. I do the ceiling again and tell everybody that the brush marks represent clouds. It doesn't sound convincing.

•

AFTER five days I remove my cap and look around with satisfaction. It may be a bit patchy (rollers have not yet reached Nahariya and shopkeepers asked for strange new inventions look at their customers with pity and assure them that they are useless) but it certainly is grey. The shelves, the cupboards, the table, everything. I'm pretty grey myself too. However, Head of the House was wrong in his forecast. It doesn't look like a prison, it looks like a battleship.

World Cooks

THE Congress of the World Federation of Cooks took place at Frankfurt some time ago Israel was among the countries represented, and was accepted as a member of the World Federation.

At the same time, Frankfurt held an International Exhibition of the Art of Cooking, in which competition was rife among the known ranking experts from all over the world. About 4,000 dishes were shown and each of them was a work of art. Along with the Art of Cooking, this exhibition also had a special showing of "Kitchen Techniques."

At the Technical Exhibition all kinds of utensils for cooking were shown, from the first and simplest cooking pot up to the most modern electrone hearth. As a special sign of the times there were many types of Espresso Coffee-machines and grilling apparatus.

A quarter of a million visitors attended the exhibition, a record which beats all former shows by far.

Special attractions were the sections labeled "The Laid Table" as well as the section for cookery for large numbers and the diet kitchen.

This black suit (by JABOEN) has an interesting background. The jacket was a man's sports coat. Women asked for it, bought it in wool and camel and then asked to have it made into a more formal suit, as here it is, drawn by SHEILA WHITBY.

Growing Old Gracefully

TO every woman between 40 and 50 there may come the realization that her youth and good looks have gone. Suddenly she discovers a new crop of wrinkles, she could swear were not there yesterday, or the sagging lines on her throat create panic.

But really there is no need to panic. The process of growing old does not come suddenly. It is slow-working and actually starts when you are still very young. Here is where cosmetics *can and do help.*

Years in a woman's life count only if she has nothing else to count. But as women in this country fortunately lead very busy lives and in addition to being housewives often earn a living or do some social work as well as keep up with the latest in the arts, there is no need for them to get panicky at the thought of losing their first youth — it's not their only asset.

The beauty enemies of the mature woman are dryness of the skin, lines, droopy contours and a baggy chin. If you have started early with regular care of your face and throat and are in a reasonably healthy condition all you have to do now is to double your care and to give it a little more time. *Cleanse* your face *thoroughly* every night and massage face and neck with a good night cream. If you can enlist expert help, so much the better, but even then a weekly face pack made of egg yolk, honey and cream does wonders.

Your skin needs stimulated circulation after 40. A pad of cotton-wool soaked with a mild astringent and worked over your face with upward movements will bring the blood rushing to your skin and colour to the face. This treatment does not take more than 10 minutes — and you will be satisfied with the results.

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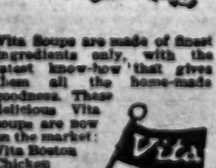

Mushroom — and Asparagus Cream Soup and their newest: Pea Soup with Smoked Meat.

Taxing Dior Out of Paris

By NOEL ANTHONY

PARIS. — If you are feeling charitable this week, spare a thought for balding 51-year-old Christian Dior, boss of the Paris world of fashion.

He is so mad about high taxation in France that he's reported to be thinking of moving his *Haute Couture* business to Brussels — where the Treasury is kinder to the mink and ermine set.

The trouble is that France's Finance Minister, bearded, austerity-minded Paul Ramadier, does not believe that luxury is a necessity, and he has turned a deaf ear to impassioned pleas from the rag trade.

Chances are that if Dior goes, the other Parisian fashion-houses will follow suit.

(N.A.N.A.)

Cookery Nook

Recipe for marital happiness in 1957 from actress Jeanne Aubert:

Take your daily quota of snags and disappointments, mix well into a light ball. Leave to soak in a mixture of patience and understanding for 24 hours then drain off the sad temper. Cook for half an hour in warm affection and serve with a liberal lacing of love.

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Margery Bentwich

MARGERY Bentwich will be 70 on February 25. The fourth daughter of Herbert and Susie Bentwich, she had a double artistic endowment, for music and for literature. She may not have found her full expression in either art, because of the love of the other. For many years she excelled as a player of the violin with an exquisite sensitiveness. She was the leader of the Jerusalem String Quartet, while her younger sister, Thelma Yellin, was the cellist. In her later years she was a first violin in the Kol Yisrael Orchestra.

She came to live in Jerusalem with her father in the twenties; and with one or two breaks of sojourn in England and America, she resided there till last year. Then she went to join her sister Mrs. Mochenson in Zichron Ya'acov, which is full of memories of the Bentwich family, and particularly of her eldest sister, Lilian Friedlaender, her second sister, Nita Lange and Nita's husband, Michael.

Margery has written with an artist's touch and spiritual understanding part of the saga of her family. "The Pilgrim Father" tells the story of her father and mother. A memoir of Nita and Michael Lange tells the moving and tragic romance of the first of the nine sisters who settled on the land with her husband, created a home of beauty, and died there young. In the last year she has written another story, half tragic and half triumphant, of the life of Lilian and her musically gifted son, Daniel, who also died young, and inspired his mother to found Beit Daniel.

Margery Bentwich's essential quality indeed is goodness, and, in its biblical sense, charity. She has in full measure the gift of sympathetic understanding with man, woman and child of every class, nation and creed; and by her own virtue she brings out the virtue of others. Her goodness is combined with grace and style.

N.B.

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What? No Butter? So What?

By Molly Bar-David

FRANKLY what I think of two women who belly-ache (orally only) about the absence of butter, wouldn't be fit to put in this column. With our local margarine fortified with Vitamin A and Vitamin D, there's never need to fret. My pediatricians, even as far back as 1941, assured me that my infants could be brought up on local fortified margarine and be certain it contained all the vital vitamins in butter. My robust four daughters I proudly present as advertisements for Israel margarine; they refuse to take butter even today. Moreover, the margarine in this country has vastly improved in recent years in flavour, texture and appearance. No food colouring is added but precious vitamins give it the same rich hue of the best butter where cows have been fed in clover pastures.

A recent visit to a margarine factory tempted me to abandon my fat-free diet. The place, spotless and sweet-smelling, is scrubbed continuously. White-gowned workers bring in carts full of plastic margarine that tempt the visitor to strip and wallow in a cold cream bath (I am not, repeat NOT, trying to boost margarine for this purpose until it comes off ration); girls in white gloves take the packages off the automatic wrapping machines; laboratory workers test every batch for excellence; tasters try every new arrival of fats, the office heads are tough customers — they return any lot of material that doesn't come up to their super-super standards, even though every package of margarine is sold before it has been made.

A pity, though, that some of it is not processed with milk to make it even a more perfect (though perhaps more perishable) foodstuff. This might, at least, be done in the milk surplus season instead of using the oversupply for cured cheeses which come expensive to the consumer and are almost always a loss to the farmer and the manufacturer too. But be that as it may, in Israel we have one of the finest margarines in the world. It is up to Dutch standard (indeed linked with it). In the Netherlands, by the way, a land that has and knows what good butter is, the largest part of the population by far prefers margarine to butter.

With sugar prices now so high on the free market, I've cut out making cakes. Instead? Wonderful pies that are more luscious than almost any cake. This requires margarine, but no more so than a good cake. Moreover, by making pies which are called "ice-box cakes" (they are NOT frozen cakes!) I also save on fuel. Here are some of my favourite quick recipes:

Crust for Icebox Cakes

In the U.S.A., ice-box cakes are usually made with a crust of graham crackers mixed with melted margarine. Here I use the cheapest plain biscuits available, roll them into crumbs, and then proceed in the usual way, with melted margarine. Lady fingers — a special long small cake — are also often used; these are simply put next to one another in a spring form or cake form (a handy dish is the ice-cube tray in your refrigerator) and then the filling piled on top. You can use biscuits of any kind for this sort of layer. Or, if you prefer, you can use slices of left-over cake to make a new beginning for a delicious and fresh ice-box cake. Of all these I prefer crumbing left-over cake and cookies (you can mix them if you wish) and mixing with margarine.

About 20 Petit-Beurre biscuits require a half cup of melted margarine. Pat this mixture into the bottom (and if you wish, also the sides) of a spring form or other suitable container. Put it in the ice box (not the freezing compartment) to chill for half an hour. Then pour in the cold filling and keep the dish in the refrigerator until ready to serve. You can, if you wish, top most ice-box cakes with whipped cream. They are more festive and usually not as expensive as ordinary cakes.

Icebox Cake Fillings

If I see guests coming up the driveway and I have nothing ready except an ever-ready crust for ice-box cake (which I could in any case throw together in a jiffy), I take a package of pre-cooked pudding mix and instead of adding two cups of milk, I put in only one and a few tablespoons of brandy, whip it up real fast (two minutes or less), fill up the pan with the ready crust, stick it in the ice-box, greet my friends, put on the kettle and we have the most wonderful treat for tea. I can use this sort of cake as a very special dessert too if my surprise guests should come for supper.

But for the housewife who loves to potter, here are two ice-box cake fillings that have made culinary history.

Orange Filling

½ cup margarine, 1 cup powdered sugar, ¼ cup milk, ¼ cup white sugar, 1 bottle whipping cream, 1 tbsp. cornflour, 2 large or 3 small eggs, separated, Juice of 1 orange, Rind of 1 orange, Rind of ½ lemon, Juice of ½ small lemon.

In a double boiler place the well beaten egg yolks and the granulated sugar and cornflour mixed with the milk; cook slowly until thick and smooth, stirring constantly. Remove from fire, add lemon and orange rind and juice and cool. Cream butter and powdered sugar well, add to the egg mixture and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Pour into spring or other pan already lined with crust.

Chocolate Filling

Of course, you could use just an ordinary package of chocolate pudding to make this kind of chocolate cake as a filler for your cookie-margarine crust. But this one is only about 50 times tastier.

1 bottle whipped cream, 3 or 4 eggs, separated, 200 grams sweet chocolate, 2 tbsps. water, 2 tbsps. sugar.

Melt chocolate in double boiler, add sugar and the water with the yolks of eggs well beaten. Cook slowly until thick and smooth, stirring constantly. When cool, add the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Fill into crust. A divine dish!

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MELVILLE AND THE HOLY LAND

By HAROLD U. RIBALOW

Herman Melville is now recognized as perhaps America's foremost creative writer. Yet when his life was but half over, and he had completed "Moby Dick," he lapsed into nearly complete obscurity and was remembered, if at all, as the author of a handful of popular South Sea romances. He died at 72 in 1891, in effect an unknown and unrecognized American novelist. However, at the present time it can be said that no American writer has been so discussed, analyzed and re-analyzed as the bearded Melville who died in obscurity.

The literature on Melville, and particularly on "Moby Dick," "Billy Budd" and "The Confidence Man," is so developed and so intense, that it would be foolhardy to attempt within the limits of a short article to survey Melville's booming reputation and the reasons for it. Yet I have come across a number of bits concerning Melville which have been of particular interest to me as a critic in the field of Jewish literature, and I should like to share them with those who take an interest in the impact Judaism, Zionism, Israel and the Bible have on great American literary personalities.

It was pointed out in a scholarly book published eight years ago, "Melville's Use of the Bible," by its author, Nathalia Wright, that Melville was steeped in biblical lore, language, style and symbolism, "and though he was no more steeped in Scriptural tradition than many another of his generation, he drew upon it far more when he wrote than others of much greater orthodoxy." From the first great line of "Moby Dick": "Call me Ishmael," we are acquainted with Melville's love for the Bible. Captain Ahab is, of course, Biblical, and, as Miss Wright says, the entire book is drawn from biblical parallels. This is true of all of Melville's writings, as well as the style in which he wrote. In a long, detailed chapter on Melville's style, Miss Wright illuminates the vast debt one of America's greatest writers has to the Bible.

This information, hidden though it is in a little-known book on an aspect of Melville's productivity, is less fascinating to many than the fact that Melville drew heavily from his visit to the Levant, and particularly to Palestine. Melville's "Journal of a Visit to Europe and the Levant," between October 11, 1856 and May 6, 1857, includes material, impressions and attitudes of an American writer of historic interest to everyone interested in Israel and the Jewish people.

Serious Check

When Melville left the United States in October, 1856, he was physically ill, and a literary failure in his own mind. His "Moby Dick" was unread and only his romances were recalled. He had written "The Confidence Man," but it was not yet published. His long two-volume poem, "Clarel," only now being recognized as one of his major works (still extremely difficult to come by), is drawn against a background of 19th century Jerusalem, and its plot, including the intermarriage of a Jewess and an American (who becomes converted to Judaism), borrows heavily from Melville's own observations and experiences in the Holy Land.

Ronald Mason, in his perceptive analysis of Melville's writings, in "The Spirit Above the Dust," says that "Clarel" was "created out of the material of the 'Journals'." And he adds, "Adrift on a sea of metaphysical speculation, Melville hankered for the Holy Land as an ideal representation of a secure and primal dogmatism in which he might find spiritual consolation and at least a presage of the permanence that the doomed flux of Western materialism denied him."

He arrived in Jaffa on January 6, 1857, and commenced his trip within Palestine. From Jaffa he went to Jerusalem, crossing the Plain of Sharon, in sight of the mountains of Ephraim. Then, ironically, "arrived at Ramla & put up at alleged (hotel)." He ate his supper "over broken crockery & cold meat, pestered by moschitos & fleas." The spelling is Melville's. His Jewish guide said, "Dese Arab no know how to keep hotel." Melville writes, in reply to this, "I fully assented." For days he examined Jerusalem, roaming about the city and also toured Jordan and the Dead Sea area. Throughout the diary, Melville describes in some detail his impressions of the geography, the poppies and the people, most of whom are listed in the scholarly footnotes of the book by its editor, Howard C. Horsford.

Jerusalem

Yet there are phrases here and there which win one's admiration: "Had Jerusalem no peculiar historic associations, still would it, by its extraordinary physical aspect, evoke peculiar emotion in the traveller." And: "In pursuance of my object, the saturation of my mind with the atmosphere of Jerusalem, offering myself up a passive subject, and no unwilling one, to its weird impression, I always rose at dawn & walked without the walls." And in describing the ruin of a church: "Time has nibbled it away, till now it looks like so much spoiled pastry at which the mice have been at work."

Now and again, of course, Melville's attitude towards the Jews — not entirely admiring — is revealed: "As the sight of haunted Haddon Hall (a tourist attraction in England) suggested to Mrs. Radcliffe her curdling romances, so I have little doubt, the diabolical landscapes great part of Judea must have suggested to the Jewish prophets, their ghastly theology." In describing the Cave of Jeremiah, Melville remarks: "In its lamentable recesses he composed his lamentable Lamentations."

Later, a few morbid reflections: "No country will more quickly dissipate romantic expectations than Palestine — particularly Jerusalem. To some the disappointment is heart-sickening." Then Melville asks this question, typical of him: "Is the desolation of the land the result of the fatal embrace of the Deity? Hapless are the favorites of heaven."

Acute Observations

This was written, it should be remembered, a hundred years ago, and it is rather likely that Melville's observations were acute, not exaggerated. Still, he makes this remark, rather cutting, if picturesque: "In the emptiness of the lifeless antiquity of Jerusalem the emigrant Jews are like flies that have taken up their abode in a skull."

In his Journal, Melville describes a number of men and women who came to Palestine to help the people living in that ancient land a century ago. He has little sympathy for their work and seems delighted that they failed. "Be it said," Melville writes, "that all these movements combining Agriculture & Religion in reference to Palestine, are based upon the impression ... that the time for the prophetic return of the Jews to Judea is at hand, and therefore the way must be prepared for them by Christians both in setting them right in their faith & their farming — in other words, preparing the soil literally & figuratively." In a like ironic vein, Melville talks about Sir Moses Montefiore (whom he erroneously calls Joseph), insisting that Montefiore was fleeced when he attempted to aid his people.

The Journal's editor, Mr. Horsford, asserts in a footnote that "despite Melville's derogatory's comments, he was an able man." As indeed all Jews are sharply aware.

At this point, Melville writes something which is of great interest not only because a notable American artist is making this observation, but largely because it is a popular thought of his time — and radically wrong; yet there is in it, too, a touch of prophecy at the end:

"The idea of making farmers of the Jews is vain. In the first place, Judea is a desert with few exceptions. In the second place, the Jews hate farming. All who cultivate the soil in Palestine are Arabs. The Jews dare not live outside walled towns or villages for fear of the malicious persecution of the Arabs & Turks. — Besides, the number of Jews in Palestine is comparatively small. And how are the hosts of them scattered in other lands to be brought here? Only by a miracle."

Debt to Bible

And then Melville boarded an Austrian steamer and left Palestine.

Like many a great writer, the experiences he recorded in his Journal reappeared in more artistic and permanent form in his more formal writings. "Clarel" is almost totally based on his trip to the Holy Land, and his observations on the Jewish people are to be found in his characters in that poem, in Ruth, Nathan, Nehemiah, all Biblical names and, in a sense, characters. Melville's images and words are Bible-drenched. One cannot understand him without realizing his debt to the Bible, and to the Hebrews. Thus, his trip to Palestine, which helped produce "Clarel", played a major role in his view of life as depicted in "Billy Budd," written two decades later. And the richness of his work, which continues to intrigue scholars and inspire readers, can be appreciated only if one is aware of his love for the Hebrew Bible and his experiences in Palestine, as described in his Journal.

MIRA GABAI: Mother (India Ink)
From her exhibition, opening tomorrow at the Nora Gallery Jerusalem.

ARAB NATIONALISM

By NISSIM REJWAN

THE IDEAS OF ARAB NATIONALISM. By Hazem Zaki Nuseibeh. Cornell University Press, New York, 1956. 227 pp. Index. IL7.200.

Writing in 1943, Professor Gibb lamented the fact that he had not seen "a single book written by an Arab ... in any Western language that has made it possible for the Western student to understand the roots of Arab culture ... (or) any book written in Arabic for Arabs themselves which has clearly analyzed what Arabic culture means to the Arabs." In 1956, another Arabist, Prof. Grunebaum of the University of Chicago, deplored the phenomenon that the Arab-speaking world of today has not been able to develop "an adequate self-image — adequate in the sense that it could reconcile emotional purposiveness with a reasonable respect for facts."

These two statements still hold good, and it is praise of the highest order to be able to say that the book under review, though far from meeting the need adequately, goes some of the way to doing so within the range of its subject. It is an ably and on the whole discreetly presented account of several of the factors making up the general Arab revival of the last seven decades or so, and the chief intellectual trends and soul-searchings comprising the many-sided movement epitomized in the phrase "Arab Nationalism."

The author, an ex-Palestinian, holds a Ph. D. in political science from Princeton, and is also a man of affairs, the publishers' blurb tells us. He served as a member of the Jordan delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission with Israel, represented Jordan on the Advisory Council of UNRWA, and now holds the post of Under-Secretary of the Jordanian Ministry of Reconstruction and Development.

His own views on the subject of Arab nationalism, insofar as they are evident in the book, seem quite strong, although he has a way of appearing strictly objective. In the Preface, for example, he says that, nationalism being in a state of disrepute among widespread sections of opinion on account of its excesses, "it is difficult not to be apologetic in presenting a case of nationalism, however commendable." He then admits that the movement must answer to certain "traits of moral corruption and deci vilizing instincts which it has evoked and nourished." Essentially, however, Dr. Nuseibeh, is as uncompromising in his nationalism as the next fellow, though on the whole this is not allowed to interfere adversely with the writing.

Emotional Purposiveness

Dr. Nuseibeh, however, sometimes betrays quite a trace of emotional purposiveness which is unrelieved by "a reasonable respect for facts." This is when he rather strongly disagrees with Albert Hourani and Professor Bernard Lewis concerning their conclusions on some points pertinent to his subject — and then proceeds to contradict his own thesis.

Dr. Nuseibeh has written three chapters in which he tries to "canvass the governmental concepts, attitudes and tendencies (in Arab history) discernible both in theoretical expositions and in existing systems." He introduces the chapters with a section on "Political Antecedents: Significant and Nonsignificant." In determining the issue of the significance or otherwise of a historical precedent, the author recognises only one criterion — the extent to which these precedents are "a living force in the consciousness of the present."

Hourani had said that the regimes in Egypt and Syria seem to be reverting to the patterns which existed in Mamluke and Ottoman days, before the coming of the West. This pattern was formed by the cooperation of three groups: a military oligarchy in whose hands lay final authority; the permanent officials who carried on the daily business of government; and the learned class who acted as the moral guides of government. Against this perfectly plausible thesis, the author contends that the new militarist regimes, "instead of being a reaction from the West, are the product of forces generated by the process of Westernization." A distinction which, to say the least, is doubtful.

Turning to another "superficial and hasty analogy," the author mentions a paper by Prof. Bernard Lewis on Communism and Islam in which the able Arabist explores those tendencies in Islam which facilitate or impede the advance of Communism. Here Lewis argues that, except for a brief initial stage, "the political history of Islam is one of almost unrelieved autocracy." This thesis is supported by a quotation from a 14th Century Syrian jurist which says in effect that whoever has power is entitled to obedience since even the worst government is preferable to anarchy. A community brought up on such doctrines, Lewis concluded, "will not be shocked by Communist disregard of political liberty or human rights."

After attempting, unsuccessfully, to prove Lewis's thesis wrong, Dr. Nuseibeh reminds us that "it is not important whether or not the practices of the last centuries were authoritarian, libertarian or equalitarian (sic)." Nevertheless, in the following chapter he asks the question: "Can representative forms of government realize democracy in countries like Egypt or Iraq where the feudal elements are certain to perpetuate their stranglehold through precisely those mechanisms?"

In answer, he cites el-Afghani's comment on the Khedive's promise in the 1870's to introduce representative institutions in Egypt, describing the prospective deputy as bound to be a true reflection of the conditions prevailing in Egypt at the time, and generally rejecting the idea of a representative assembly.

Benevolent Dictatorships

Though almost a century has elapsed since el-Afghani's damning description, Dr. Nuseibeh follows it with the remark: "President Nasser might well claim Afghani on his side for his recently promulgated constitution which postpones the restoration of the multiple-party life until the prerequisites for the success of such a life are met."

This would leave the door wide-open for speculation as to whether the author considers this one historical precedent significant or not and, if the former, whether Hourani's thesis is not thereby proved valid. It also has a direct bearing on the author's disputations with Prof. Lewis on the subject of the possible lack of a liberal tradition in Islam. In fact, Dr. Nuseibeh seems to advocate a form of benevolent dictatorship, as the form of government best suited to the Arab countries today. In doing so, he comes far nearer to agreement with Hourani's and Lewis's conclusions than he wants to admit.

There are other points on which one finds oneself in disagreement with the author. For instance, rather more than a fourth of the book (Chapters 1-3) is devoted to "a quest for the historical genesis of Arab nationalism" which traces the movement's roots as far back as the pre-Islamic period. One wonders whether this quasi-historical build-up is justified, especially considering that the overwhelming majority of the people concerned have nothing to do with these roots.

Despite its shortcomings, however, Dr. Nuseibeh's book remains a valuable compendium of much of what has been written by Arabs on Arab nationalism. Besides, it has filled a long-felt need.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew ...

Back in 1948 Avraham Yaari, well known bibliophile and bibliographer, walked into the "Jerusalem Press" to fetch a number of copies, three to be exact, of one of his books that was a-printing at the time. And lucky for him that he got those, for the entire edition was destroyed in the explosion that wrecked the press and offices of the then "Palestine Post." **Hamshaae Halvri** (The Hebrew Drama, Youth and Halutz Department, IL3.500) is the brand plucked from the fire and contains 4,000 samples of drama (in bibliography), from the simplest dialogues dating back to 16th century Italy to the most elaborate plays of the present day. This work is invaluable not only to those who are interested in Hebrew literary research but also for those generally interested in the history of Hebrew culture in recent times.

The resistance of the underground in those days automatically dovetailed into the open fighting that broke out between the Yishuv and the invading Arabs, a chapter of which is recorded by Shraga Gafni in his **Hahablan Hatov Alex** (The Good Sapper Alex, Zelkowitz, IL4.200). This is the first full-length novel by the author who in his eight years of writing has confined himself to short stories. He spent a long time on active service with the Givati Brigade of the Palmach and should therefore know whereof he speaks.

There is nothing like captivity to arouse a fierce desire for liberty, writes Aharon Yerushalmi in his **Shlosha Shebaribu** (Three Who Escaped, Ayanot, IL4), a record of the plight of 1,600 Jewish Palestinian soldiers trapped on the Kalamata coast on April 28, 1941, captured by the Nazis, interned in Greece and then sent off to complete a four-year "term" in Germany. But three of these prisoners could not conceive of staying put for so long a period and so they broke away and made for home, arriving in Eretz Yisrael just in time to form the nucleus of the 1939 P.O.Coy. RE to whom Churchill said while on a visit to Tripoli: "Boys, you are loading history."

That was World War II. And now comes Lin Yutang with an extraordinary fantasy of our approach to World War III with scathing criticism of contemporary statesmen, and with no punches pulled, for leading the world to perdition. The real drama, however, is the aftermath of that war enacted on **Ha'ee Hane'elam** (The Unexpected Island, Hebrew by Ziva Grushevsky, Hadar, IL4.250) on which the refugees of the unprecedented holocaust are thrown together to discuss the prospects of organizing another and a better world.

From the pen of Antonina Valentin, who some time ago gave us a vivid biography of Albert Einstein, now comes a study of Heine: **Msherer Sorer Umare** (Heine, the Stubborn and Rebellious Poet, from the German by N. Rabban, Ayanot, IL4.500), the story of the stormy life of one of the greatest of lyric poets, in which the author traces the development of an outstanding militant humanist.

Lawrence and Elizabeth Hanson, the husband-and-wife team of biographers, first published their "Noble Savage" in 1954, and it now appears in Hebrew as plain **Paul Gauguin** (translated by Sara Rasi, Idit, IL3.800). It is reputed to be neither a biography nor an outright work of fiction, but a mixture of both. The writers have successfully conveyed the volcanic temperament of the "pathological escapist," who turned out to be an undisputed genius, in a rather attractive and breezy style. Paul fills the pages all right from the time he meets his wife-to-be to his last days in the South Seas.

M.H.

... and Foreign

The wall overleaped by Monica Baldwin in her **I Leap Over The Wall** (Signet, 630 pruta) is that of the convent in which she spent 28 years of her life. She found that the life wasn't for her after she had put in ten years, but it took her another 18 to decide to take the leap. She is not a very talented writer so that her account of her reactions to her new world of freedom is not of overwhelming interest. However, these reactions alternate with accounts of convent life, and they are very interesting indeed, especially when written by someone who is not hostile to the monastic ideal but still sufficiently out of tune with it to see things with a reasonable amount of objectivity.

The Irish have always had a way with words, and have taken a more than honourable place in contemporary English literature. **Irish Stories and Tales** edited by Devin A. Garrity (Pocket Library, 630 pruta) had 12 more stories in its original hardcover edition, but the remaining 32 will give you a good idea of the range of Erse storytelling. The period covered is the last half-century or so, and the subects are as varied as can be.

Southern brand nostalgia and eccentricity mark Truman Capot's **The Grass Harp**, which is combined with the book of stories **A Tree of Night** in one Signet volume (630 pruta), many of the latter taking place in New York.

Lionel Trilling has collected a number of his occasional articles in **A Gathering of Fugitives** (Beacon, IL2.610) and they maintain his usual standard. However disparate the contents of the book, Trilling's point of view gives the book unity and form, though less so than his two earlier collections. The subjects range from E. M. Forster, Zola and Robert Graves to Edmund Wilson, Dickens and George Santayana.

M.M.

Writers in Search of a Style

"Themes and Motifs in New Hebrew Writing," the subject of a symposium held at the Jerusalem Journalists Club recently attracted an overflow audience, with S. Y. Agnon and S. Zemach prominent among the guests.

The immediate occasion was the publication of Pinhas Peli's "Al Tilla," a collection of stories centred on the old Yishuv of Jerusalem, and recalling in its title Jeremiah's prophecy of the City being rebuilt "on her own mound."

Haim Hazaz, the first speaker, complained that contemporary writers had not yet found a style appropriate to the present time, unlike such previous epochs as that of the Haskala or Hibbat Zion, each of which had developed its own form of expression. Mendele, he said, was the last exponent of such intimate contact between life and letters. The old Yishuv had no part in modern writing, and in this field, he thought, Peli's stories marked a beginning.

Writers Keep to Border

Yitzhak Shalev, representing the younger generation, followed with a most stimulating speech. The insistence of some writers on the "Garden and Forest" theme reminded him of a zoological garden and, while he could discover more than one trace of a new "melitza" (archaic rhetoric), most young writers had no live connection with the great national treasures of the Bible, the Mishna, the Midrashim and the Talmud, treasures infinitely more important than any archaeological discoveries.

The sad fact, Mr. Shalev remarked in an aside, that so many of the younger writers had never seen the Old City, Rachel's tomb, Hebron or Atarot, made them, as it were, silent signatories of the Rhodes Agreements, since in their writing, they never went beyond the armistice lines.

The proceedings were concluded by Pinhas Peli, who gave a few illuminating examples of the associative background of his stories.

E.M.

Psychological Tour de Force

DISQUIET AND PEACE. By W. Cooper. Macmillan. London 1956. 222 pp. 15s.

This is the story of a marriage, astonishingly for Mr. Cooper — who so far has written brashly and amusingly of brash and amusing young men in the provinces of today. It is set in the period of gaslight and the first motor-cars, and in London political circles. It is not a political novel, however, but a psychological one with a very odd subject. The time being 1906, Freudian terminology and Freudian insights have not yet reached London. But the problem — though not its solution — is one decidedly made familiar through modern psychopathy, and it is most praiseworthy that Mr. Cooper takes great care never to use the current expressions anachronistically.

We are not bound by this inhibition, however, and so we can say plainly that we have here a case of a manic-depressive young woman, as much in love with her husband as he is with her after seven years of marriage. He is a rising and desperately ambitious politician. She spoils his chances by her unpredictable and sometimes "prankish" behaviour — usual in the manic stage. There is an odd and most unusual twist to the story and to the psychology, however, which it would perhaps not be fair to divulge in a review, though the novel is far from a thriller. To this reader, this twist is not convincing, and even less so is the happy end. As a character study, and also as regards the background, the novel is beyond reproach. Indeed, it is something of a *tour de force* in its simple picture of a very difficult period — so near and yet so far.

PAULA ARNOLD

CRIME RATION

DEATH IN RETIREMENT. By Josephine Bell. — Macmillan, New York. 1956. — 208 pp. — $2.75.

Miss Bell has been writing this kind of puzzle for twenty years, and she does not flag. In its way this is just as excellent as the first. A retired medical missionary lives with her niece, a teacher, in the often-depicted English village of the thriller for five years, peaceful and respected. Then the niece gets herself engaged to a promising young solicitor — and hell breaks loose. Apart from the solid construction of the puzzle — or mystery, if you like — Miss Bell has the gift of sowing unease and suspicion in her readers' minds — not one of the persons concerned seems quite what he or she pretends to be. All the threads are neatly tied up at the end, though the purist might complain of the way this is done as regards two children. Good value and suspenseful reading.

P.A.

Archaeology For Young Readers

THE STORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY. By Agnes Allen. Illustrated by Jack Allen. Faber and Faber, 1956. 154p. pp. 24s.

This book is intended for the young reader. The author has also written on such topics as The Story of Michelangelo, The Story of our Parliament, The Story of Clothes, etc.

The book under review tells us about prehistory, about barrows and stone circles, with a good description of Stonehenge. Next follow chapters about ancient Egypt, on exploring the Pyramids and the treasure of Tut-Aulah-Amencia as well as a description of the famous discoveries in Mesopotamia, mainly in the 19th century, though Ur of the Chaldees is also treated at some length. Schliemann's discoveries at Troy and elsewhere, and the discoveries of Sir Arthur Evans in Crete are followed by an account of the discoveries at Pompeii and Herculaneum. Next there is a chapter on Treasure in Britain, and Temples in the Jungle.

The book concludes with a hopeful chapter headed "More Wonders Still to Come?" where even the Dead Sea Scrolls are briefly — and inaccurately — mentioned.

The book is quite well written and the many illustrations make it easily understood by the reader. It holds your interest from beginning to end.

However, the material generally represents the state of our knowledge a generation ago. Newer discoveries are only briefly mentioned. The sections on the Hittites and Mesopotamia are lamentably out of date. The chronology of the ancient Orient is far behind the present stage of our knowledge, and facts are sometimes incomplete and incorrect.

Even books intended for the young reader should be written by competent authors, failing which they should be edited by qualified persons.

The illustrations, especially where inscriptions are reproduced, are rather poor as far as details are concerned. It would have been far better to reproduce 19th century drawings where feasible since the standard of reproduction through hand-engraving was far higher then. A reference to some books for further reading might also be expected in a book of this kind.

B. KANAEL

COUPLETS
By Yehuda Amihai

TRANSLATED BY ROBERT FRIEND

1.
If once again a flood fell from the spheres,
we would be on the Ark with all the pairs,
Both with the adder and the elephant,
with the defiled and with the innocent.
Noah would keep us wrapped, like vine shoots curled,
for a new planting in a better world.

2.
We are two numbers, and
together here we stand;
adding or subtracting when
the sign changes, as it will now and then.
How difficult it was for us
to get to where — whether for minus, plus —
we stood together, to experience this:
multiples of happiness,
and fractions, too,
as numbers learn to rise.
Even now, the world's a fraction sign
beneath us. Don't be afraid. Beneath that very line,
see how
there grows the common denominator now.

3.
Like the stone arch of ancient windows, we
from the ledge will rise in singularity;
rising together and each facing each,
one leans on other, thus to mend the breach.
Till brought together at the keystone crown,
we shall find rest — our forehead one.
Always we shall see flowers on the sill,
and always the roads, if we look further still.

4.
We're two stones resting at the mountain's foot,
We rolled till here. And here we shall take root.
Seeing the winters, summers rolling by, —
a year or two, or maybe more, we'll lie
with roughened bodies that have all face grown,
feeling cloud-shadow and the sun.
Beneath us, even in summer, we
shall keep the moist spring earth dimly
stirring with dark life — earth that is ours alone,
whose secret, too, is ours, beneath the stone.

5.
Above, pine cones and birds upon the bough.
Bird song and dream within the heart, below.
Our stranded shoes, whose open mouths gape air,
behold the heavens, too. The thoroughfare
almost arrived here, but considering
the short eternity these lovers, murmuring,
found here, not distant from their daily lives,
went roundabout and left them to themselves.

Life and Letters

President's Book

Shortly before his death, the Israel Minister to Uruguay, Mr. Mattityahu Hindes, received a letter from the Uruguayan President of the Council of State, Dr. Alberto F. Zubiria, thanking him for the gift of President Itzhak Ben-Zvi's book, "The Exiled and the Redeemed," which Dr. Zubiria had received and read in Spanish translation. Dr. Zubiria described the book as a profound study which examined the subject from the ethnic, social, cultural, economic and folkloristic aspects, and combined them in a clear and objective narrative, adding that it had brought him into closer touch with the roots of the Jewish people.

An English edition of the book is soon to be published by the Jewish Publication Society.

Sour Grapes

The French playwright Scarpetta has remarked that unsuccessful authors make excellent critics. "Just as bad wine is good for making vinegar."

Cheaper Books for Ethiopia

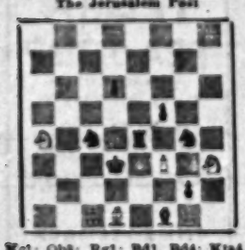
Mass production of books in Amharic, the principal language of Ethiopia, has been made possible by the adaptation of the complicated Amharic script to mechanical typesetting. Over a number of years, printers and typographic experts have been studying the problem of designing a Linotype machine for printing Amharic. The task was difficult since the modern Ethiopian language comprises 231 standard letters, or "syllables," and care had to be taken to preserve the traditional calligraphic character of the script and to achieve the right weight. Amharic being naturally "heavy" in comparison with normal Roman face.

Characters for printing texts in the Amharic language have existed since the sixteenth century, but slow hand-setting methods have been so expensive that books have been beyond the means of the great masses of people.

CHESS

February 22, 1957

PROBLEM No. 1023
I. Talmi, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kc1; Qh8; Rg1; Bd1, Bd4; Kte4, Kth3; Pe5, f2. (9)
Kd3; Re4; Bf1; Kte4, Ktg4; Pd6, f5, r2. (8)
White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 1024
E. Fasher, Kabri
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kf7; Bd2; Ktd1. (3)
Kd4; Rd3; Bd5; Kte6, Kte6; Pb4, b7, f4, f7. (9)
Helpmate in three
(Two solutions)

Solutions. Problem No. 1018 (Hartong): 1.Qd3! "An unexpected ambush key, leaving an apparently good square, introduces a wealth of variety, especially when 1.—Be6 and 1.—Re4. There are many close tries... the construction is beautifully finished" (Judge's award). Problem No. 1019 (Parkman): 1.Rd3 thr. 2.Re3 Re8 3.Kf3d3; 1.—c:b 2.Be7 Kt:e7 3.Ktg3; 1.—Re8 2.Rd1 c:dQ 3.Ktd3. "Nice strategic point in the key... with a very nice model at the end of it. The quiet strategic move 2.Be7 comes as a fine surprise and again leads to a model... Altogether a work of high merit" (Judge's award).

"GAME OF THE CENTURY"

Robert Fischer is the junior champion of the U.S. He won the championship at the age of 13 last year. Taking part in the 3rd Lessing J. Rosenwald Trophy tournament in New York (won by Reshevsky) he shared 6-9th place in a strong field winning, inter alia, a game from Donald Byrne, one of the prominent young American masters. In christening this game as "Game of the Century" Hans Kmoch writes in "Chess Review": "The following game, a stunning masterpiece of combination play performed by a boy of 13 against a formidable opponent, matches the finest on record in the history of chess prodigies. On depth and brilliancy of play, only the famous game in which Capablanca at 12 won against Corzo is comparable to this one. And even then it must be said that Capa's performance owed something to analysis while Bobby Fischer's sparkling with stupendous originality. It can be added too, that Black wasted a lot of time in the opening, then executed his grandiose combinations in some twenty minutes."

Game No. 527

White:	Black:
D. Byrne	R. Fischer

Gruenfeld Defence

1.Ktf3 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 Bg7 4.d4 0-0 5.Bf4 d5 6.Qb3 d:c4 7.Q:c4 c6 8.e4 Ktbd7 9.Rd1 Ktb6 10.Qc5 Bg4 11.Bg5 Kta4! 12.Qa3 Kt:c3 13.b:c Kt:e4!! 14.B:e7 Qb6 15.Bc4 Kt:c3! 16.Bc5 Rfe8+ 17.Kf1 Be6!! 18.B:b6 B:c4+ 19.Kg1 Ktc2+ 20.Kf1 Kt:d4+ 21.Kg1 Ktc2+ 22.Kf1 Ktd4+ 23.Kg1 a:b 24.Qb4 Ra4! 25.Q:b6 Kt:d1 26.h3 R:a2 27.Kh2 Kt:f2 28.Re1 R:e1 29.Qd8+ Bf8 30.Kt:e1 Bd5 31.Kf3 Kte4 32.Qb8 b5 33.h4 h5 34.Kte5 Kg7 35.Kg1 Bc6+ 36.Kf1 Ktg3+ 37.Ke1 Bb4+ 38.Kd1 Bb3+ 39.Kc1 Ktc2+ 40.Kb1 Ktc3+ 41.Kc1 Rc2#.

Just for comparison here is the above mentioned Capablanca game:

Game No. 528

White:	Black:
Corzo	Capablanca

Allgaier Gambit

1.e4 e5 2.Ktc3 Ktc6 3.f4 e:f 4.Ktf3 g5 5.h4 g4 6.Kte5 h6 7.Kt:f7 K:f7 8.d4 d5 9.e:d Qe7 10.Kt5 e3+ 11.Kg1 Kt:d4! 12.Q:d4 Qd7! 13.Kte2 Qh3 14.Q:h8 a:b 15.Ktd4 Bc5 16.c3 Ra4 17.Be3 B:d4+ 18.c:d R:d4 19.b3 Kt:f8 20.Rb2 Rd3 21.Bb4+ Kf7 22.Bc5+ Be7+ 23.Rf3+ Ke6 24.Ktd3+ Rd4+ 25.Rf3+ Ke7 White resigns.

STAMP OF THE WEEK

These new Egyptian stamps, two and-a-half inches long and one inch wide, show Nasser's version of what happened at Port Said.

Out to sea, an Allied troop transport goes down in flames. In the air, British and French paratroopers are shot to pieces as they drop to the beaches.

Rushing forward to tackle any survivors are an Egyptian woman clutching a grenade, a man in shirt sleeves armed with rifle and bayonet, and an Egyptian soldier also with bayonet fixed. The two bayonets seem to have saw edges.

The stamps are face-valued at 10 milliemes — equal to 2½d — and are selling in London at 1/6d each. The dealer estimates that about 5,000 have reached British shops already.

He told me that as Britain has broken off relations with Egypt, Nasser's publicity men send the stamps to this country through a chain of traders stretching from Syria to Germany.

If Nasser gains only the 2½d face value on each one, his income on the estimated 5,000 would be £52. This is a very high price to pay, in the heart of London, for propaganda.

Technical footnote: the "victory" stamps are made from a drawing and printed on sepia-coloured paper by photogravure. Perforation is 11 by 11½.

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